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OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ADMINISTRATIVE INTELLIGENCE ROOM

RECENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS IN INDIA

(With Statistical Tables and Charts)

(REVISED EDITION)

Prepared under Instructions from the Economic Adviser

BY

S. SUBRAMANIAN

AND

P. W. R. HOMFRAY

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(REVISED EDITION)

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CORRIGENDUM

Page	Particulars	As printed	As should be
9	Twelfth line from the beginning . .	Improvements	Improvement
31	Item vii under 1939	38,840	33,840
41	The year following 1937 . . .	194	1941
41	Total value of production, 1941 . .	24,66	24,65
44	Sub-heading	In Indian States	Indian States
45	Exports of Indian Merchandise 1920-21 .	2,40,41	2,40,01
46	Table II-B, U. S. A.'s share in 1936-37 .	19	9
46	Table II, mark before the footnote .	-	*
53	Last column, against 1943 . . .	121,232	121,282
57	Last column, against 1924 . . .	18,03,31	18,03,01
57	Last column, against 1925 . . .	18,06,01	18,06,36
64	First column, Sl. No. for 'Estate, Land and Buildings'.	-	18
65	Number of Public Service companies in 1940-41.	710	10
68	Last column	ear	Year
77	Third column, under 'Settled Labourers'	-	Rs. a. p.
78	Footnote (5)	Intercensual	Intercensal

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The end of the last Great War saw the emergence of great social and economic changes in almost all parts of the world. In India the franchise was greatly widened and the administration of the entire field of developmental activities was transferred to responsible ministries in the Provinces. An era of protection was inaugurated shortly afterwards as a result of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission. A decade of readjustment, in India as elsewhere, was followed by the great depression which affected India adversely in common with the rest of the world. The outbreak of the second World War has brought new and incalculable elements of disturbance with it. A new era of readjustment will have to follow the suspension of hostilities and it is clear that the planning necessary to meet the exigencies of the time will have to cover a very wide ground. To control the future, knowledge of the recent past is indispensable, and it was considered useful, therefore, to attempt a factual survey of the whole position. With this end in view the available statistical material has been brought together in this handbook. The colour diagrams furnished herein illustrate in a clear manner the numerous changes that have taken place in the various fields during the inter-war period. Wherever possible, figures for the period following the outbreak of the present war are also included.

The handbook has been prepared by Mr. S. Subramanian, Statistician to the Economic Adviser.

T. E. GREGORY,

Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

NEW DELHI,

14*th. June* 1944.

NOTE.—The brief compass of this hand-book precludes any detailed reference to the sources of information or the methods of compilation adopted. The peculiarities of individual series prevent absolute uniformity in the periods covered by the several tables. Owing to the gradual expansion of the area covered by the statistical publications (especially in the case of Indian States) strict comparability of the figures for the several years cannot be guaranteed.

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

In response to the continuous demand for copies of the *Statistical Summary of the Social and Economic Trends in India in the Inter-war Period* which first came out in April 1945, this revised edition is now issued to the public. In this edition, all the tables and charts have been brought up to date, including those on trade and industrial production, which could not previously include the latest figures owing to wartime restrictions. The introduction has also been rewritten in the light of the latest figures.

Other improvements made in the edition are the inclusion of tables showing the distribution of incomes assessed to tax, the amplification of the tables relating to joint stock companies and the insertion of 26 new diagrams.

The greater part of the work of preparing Part II of the revised edition fell on Mr. T. P. Chatterjee, M.A., M.Sc., Assistant Director, Administrative Intelligence Room.

Annual figures for the war period under most of the heads will be included in a forthcoming publication entitled *Statistics relating to India's War Effort* which it is hoped will be shortly released.

T. E. GREGORY,
Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India.

NEW DELHI,

The 20th October 1945.

NOTE.—The brief compass of this hand-book precludes any detailed reference to the sources of information or the methods of compilation adopted. The peculiarities of individual series prevent absolute uniformity in the periods covered by the several tables. Owing to the gradual expansion of the area covered by the statistical publications (especially in the case of Indian States) strict comparability of the figures for the several years cannot be guaranteed.

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PART I.—INTRODUCTION

None of the multitudinous events of the last twenty-five years in India can lay claim to a greater measure of social significance than the rapid growth of her population during this period. While many Western countries are deeply concerned with the problem of arresting an imminent decline of population, the immediate problem in India remains one of combating the heavy pressure on the nation's resources caused by an increase in population of more than 4 million people every year.

Population

This high rate of increase has been largely due to a significant fall in the infantile as well as the general mortality rates which declined from 198 to 158 (per *mille*) and from 31 to 22 (per *mille*) respectively between the years 1921 and 1941. It is argued that India's vital statistics are defective and that consequently figures such as the above are not reliable, but it is unlikely that the relative proportion of *unrecorded* deaths was larger in 1941 than in 1921; on the contrary, the more efficient recording of later years may well have hidden a sharper decline in mortality rates. The extension of medical and public health facilities has been an important factor that has contributed towards the decrease in mortality rates. It may be mentioned here, for example, that the number of hospitals and dispensaries nearly doubled during the period and that State expenditure on medical and public health services in 1941 was nearly half as much again as in 1921; epidemics such as cholera, plague, small-pox and malaria have been brought under progressively greater control on the preventive as well as on the curative side. The reduction in mortality from these causes has been particularly marked during the last decade.

Mortality Rates

The birth-rate has, at the same time, remained at a high level and although very recently it has shown a tendency to decline owing, among other reasons, to the restrictions on child marriage which arose partly from State legislation and partly from a change of outlook among the people—it has a long way to go before it can claim to have neutralized the decline in mortality rates. It may be contended that during the last seventy or eightly years taken as a whole

Birth Rate

India's population has not increased as fast as that of other countries and that available statistics (in spite of all their limitations) of *per capita* consumption of articles such as cloth, sugar, kerosene, etc., still indicate that the increase in population has not necessarily resulted in a general fall in the standard of living but it cannot be denied that the desire to have a higher standard of living implies, under present conditions, some restriction of numbers.

Density

When a steadily increasing population is arithmetically divided into a total area which changes little, the overall density of population will naturally show a parallel increase but the density by itself cannot be treated as a reliable index of over or under-population. It is a well known fact that the density of population in India is largely conditioned by rainfall and soil fertility; numerous instances can be pointed out of a rural area having a larger density than an urban area. The position has shown no fundamental change between the censuses of 1921 and 1941, but one should not overlook the fact that during this period the Indian States have shown a larger relative increase in density than British India. It should be stated here that the Indian States are not so densely populated as British India.

Urbanization

It is not generally realized that in this 'land of villages' there has been a steady process of urbanization for the last twenty five years. The pace of urbanization has been particularly rapid during the thirties. This is evident from the fact that during this period the number of cities with a population of 100,000 or more increased from 35 to 58 and the aggregate population of these cities rose from 9 millions to 16½ millions. The decennial rate of increase of urban population in British India was relatively high at about 20 *per cent* in the twenties but it was higher still at more than 33 *per cent* in the thirties as compared with only 9 *per cent* and 13 *per cent* respectively in the case of the rural population. The position is, broadly, the same in Indian States. Among the reasons for the shift of population towards the urban areas are—

(i) industrialization, which tends to produce large aggregations,

(ii) the attractiveness of city life to the middle class Indian,

(iii) the availability of the best education only in towns*.

As pointed out by the Census Commissioner for 1941, however, the substitution of electric power for coal may be expected to lead to a gradual dispersion of towns. It should be mentioned in this connection that the electricity statistics of the last six years (earlier figures are not available) reveal an increase in the output of energy of about 50 *per cent*. The greater part of the output is accounted for by industrial consumption.

Sex Ratio

A feature of Indian population figures which has attracted a great deal of attention is the steady movement of the sex ratio against the female. The declining trend which has been continuous since the beginning of the century applies equally to all communities in the country. In only two Provinces, namely Madras and Orissa, is there anything like numerical equality of the sexes; in all other provinces the deficiency of women is striking. Any attempt to explain this fact involves controversial issues, but one consideration seems to have found general acceptance namely that in all age groups below 40—45 the wastage of female lives is rather high.

Literacy

One of the most welcome revelations of the Census of 1941 has been the comparatively rapid spread of literacy, particularly during the thirties, among all classes. In 1921 the total number of literates in British India was less than 15 millions. There was a small increase of 3 millions in the decade 1921-31 but it was in the next decade that the real improvement took place; by 1941 the number of literates had exceeded the 37 million mark. The proportion of literates in the total population thus increased from 6 *per cent* to 13 *per cent* in twenty years. The gradual extension of democratic institutions—which meant, incidentally, the conferment of the right to vote on large sections of the population—has perhaps been a powerful indirect force behind the new desire in the common mind to be able to read and write, and it may

**Vide* Census of India (1941) Vol I, Part I page 26-27.

not be irrelevant in this context to draw attention to the large number of printing presses and newspapers that were started during the period. The primary education drive initiated in the early twenties by the various Provinces would also claim its share of the credit for the spread of literacy particularly in rural areas but so long as the *absolute* number of illiterates remains at a high level and refuses to show a significant decline, the position can hardly be called satisfactory.

Education

In assessing the full significance of the progress of primary education in recent years allowance has to be made for the wide variety of hostile factors against which the State has had to contend, for instance the withdrawal of children from school as soon as they reached the working age, the indifferent health of undernourished pupils, and, in the case of girls, the *purdah* system. Again, although a number of Provincial Acts empowered the educational authorities to introduce *compulsory* education upto a certain age, the practical difficulties in the way of enforcing attendance at schools have proved insuperable. Yet another factor has been the dearth of qualified teachers resulting from the low level of salaries offered as well as the fact that rural life remained too dull for persons who had received a higher education. Despite all these difficulties it may be noted that the number of children attending primary schools increased from 6 millions in 1920-21 to nearly 12 millions in 1940-41.

Secondary education has also shown a corresponding improvement. The total number attending secondary schools was just in the neighbourhood of a million in 1920-21 but in 1940-41 it had grown to nearly 3 millions. Only a comparatively small absolute number of scholars have been going into the colleges; but the number of such scholars has shown a proportionate increase, although the strength of the Professional Colleges has not increased as fast as that of the Arts and Science colleges. Vocational education was not popular in India in the early stages of its introduction, but the fact that the strength of technical and industrial schools quadrupled in two decades is positive evidence that the old prejudice against this type of education is vanishing. All these changes are of very great interest, but actually

the most interesting feature of recent educational statistics has been the relative quickness of intellectual awakening among women as illustrated by the trebling of girl scholars in schools and colleges between 1921 and 1941 as compared with a mere doubling in the number of boys during the same period; and while the war provided a temporary setback to male education, female education managed to follow its pre-war trend.

This progress in the field of education could not be achieved without expenditure on a relatively liberal scale from State and other funds. The annual expenditure on recognized educational institutions was less than Rs. 16 crores in 1920-21 but in 1940-41 the figure had increased to Rs. 30 crores and about one half of the expenditure had throughout been met from Government funds. The total expenditure showed a small increase of Rs. 2 crores between 1941 and 1943.

Industrialization

As pointed out in an earlier paragraph, one of the several factors that have contributed to the increasing degree of urbanization of India's population has been the progress of Industrialization and it may now be profitable to study in some detail how this industrialization has come about. Although the basic raw materials of industry were present in great abundance in the country, it was not until the early twenties of this century that general acceptance could be found for the proposition that, with the development of the necessary manufacturing processes, it would be possible to effect a gradual displacement of various categories of imports by home-made articles. The pace of industrial development since that period was greatly accelerated by Government assistance both by way of granting tariff protection in deserving cases and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospect of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits encouraged the flow of private capital into industry. The profits of companies were affected to a certain extent in the Depression but in later years all the industries with the exception of jute again began to look up. The War helped all the industries to get over their difficulties and greatly improved their profit-earning capacity, but as it was, jute could not recover its 1928 level of prosperity even by 1943.

Jute

The jute manufacturing industry had to face numerous troubles during the last twentyfive years but in the period taken as a whole, it does show a fair degree of improvement.

Iron and Steel

The outstanding instance of an industry which was greatly fostered by State encouragement is iron and steel. The real growth of the industry took place in the last twentyfive years and it is remarkable that the industry recorded its most rapid progress during the world depression. Between the year 1932-33 (when the regular collection of production figures started) and the year 1943-44 the ingot output increased from less than 0·6 million tons to 1·4 million tons. During the same period the output of finished steel rose from 359,000 tons to about a million tons although in 1942-43 it had fallen to a rather low figure owing to labour troubles connected with the political uncertainty of the period. This development was accompanied—as can be judged from the figures of employment—by an expansion of the activities of various ancillary industries such as foundries and structural steel and wagon building industries, the last named of which had received an early promise of preference from the railways.

Cotton Textiles

The cotton textile industry—which, incidentally, was one of the few Indian industries which could possibly have benefited from the Swadeshi movement—recorded such good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. The number of mills increased from 255 to 415, the number of spindles from 6·6 millions to 9·8 millions and the number of looms from about 118,000 to 199,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piece-goods nearly trebled in length. Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during the period the chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes. Despite various wartime difficulties *e.g.*, shortage of mill stores, the industry was able to show an increase in the annual output of piece-goods to the extent of 600 million yds. during the war, but this additional output was clearly too small to be able to

offset the almost complete disappearance of imports and the rising tempo of defence demand.

Sugar

The history of the sugar industry in India may be said to begin with the grant of protection to the industry. The output of sugar which was only about 300,000 tons in 1932-33 has now risen to over a million tons. The industry had to contend for a time against troubles of an internal character but the outbreak of war enabled the industry to put its house in order. In fact, judging from the record of the industry during the war period it can well be said that it is foremost among the industries which have fully justified the assistance given to them by the State in their initial stages.

Paper

The paper industry would have languished in the decade following the last war but for the protection granted to it in 1925. The duty imposed on imported wood-pulp some years later was instrumental in the development of the production of indigenous bamboo pulp which is now the main raw material for paper making in the country. The production of fine writing and printing paper increased rapidly in the thirties; the same was the case with kraft or packing paper. The war has further accelerated the production of these varieties. The experience with newsprint was wholly different, however; in the absence of proper raw materials for making mechanical plup, the efforts made by the Forest Research Institute to produce newsprint in the country have not proved successful so far and the whole of our annual requirements totalling about 50,000 tons of newsprint has to be imported from abroad. Owing to a severe curtailment of imports, the newsprint situation in India deteriorated considerably during the war and the available supply had to be put under rigorous control.

Cement

Among the industries that were struggling for existence in the early years of the period but which stabilised themselves without direct outside assistance, first mention should be made of the cement industry. It staged a surprising recovery in the thirties on the basis of a mutual agreement and the greater part of the credit for the enormous increase in the consumption of this relatively new building material

goes to the industry itself. Indian output of cement was only slightly less than a million tons in 1936-37 and by 1938-39 the figure had risen to more than a million and a half. The new demand created by war requirements helped to maintain the rising trend of production and the latest output figure is around two and a quarter million tons. Imports of foreign made cement simultaneously dwindled to almost nothing.

Steel, Sugar, Paper and Cement are four *major* instances of industries which have been able to find their feet in recent times but there are several smaller industries which may be said to have been born in the thirties of this country. Among these comparatively new industries are paints and soap; at the outbreak of the World War II, although many important constituents *e.g.*, the finer varieties of pigments for the paints industry and soda-ash for the soap industry had still to be imported from abroad, the position was that two-thirds of the country's requirements of paints and almost the whole of the supply of soap came from local production whereas at the end of the last war only a very small proportion was so met in either case. Both the paints and soap industries appear to have successfully withstood the raw material shortage during the war and have actually forged ahead as is evidenced by a doubling of production in the case of the former and a 75 *per cent* increase* of employment in the case of the latter.

Paints and Soap

The rapid progress of the 'Indian' match industry which commenced in 1926 when it was given protection was further accelerated by the discovery of indigenous supplies of splint wood and by 1938-39 the production of matches had risen to 21 million gross boxes representing roughly 95 *per cent* of the total consumption. The output showed a further increase to 23 million gross boxes in 1940-41 but owing to the acute shortage that had arisen by that time in the supply of chemicals the production declined sharply to 15 million gross boxes in 1942-43, although the latest figure shows a slight improvement. Imports which had become negligible even by 1936-37 improved temporarily to about 2 million gross boxes, but this could hardly offset the decline in local production.

Matches.

*In British India, the average daily number of persons employed in soap industry was 3,222 in 1944, as against 1,838 in 1938.

The development of the Indian chemical industry was handicapped from the beginning by the absence of indigenous supplies of sulphur and, in view of the fact that the industry had no outside assistance other than a measure of protection for the short period of less than 2 years in the early stages, the increase in the output of sulphuric acid by more than 75 *per cent* in ten years should be considered a creditable achievement for the industry. It should also be mentioned that almost the entire increase in output was accomplished during the war. The other acids also showed a similar improvements; but in the case of *salts*, the progress was not an uninterrupted one. The production of ammonium sulphate, to take one instance, which increased from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 18,000 tons in 1936-37 fell to 15,000 tons in 1938-39. It has been suggested that the withdrawal of protection from the chemical industry did not affect the production of *acids* greatly as the high freight rates on imported acids provided a fortuitous measure of protection to Indian producers, but the contrary was the case in respect of *salts*. It is true that the annual production of ammonium sulphate increased to about 28,000 tons in 1940-41 but it has since fallen to less than 22,000 tons. The fact is that, although the war opened up splendid opportunities for the industry both directly and indirectly *e.g.*, the propaganda for nitrogenous manures in connexion with the campaign for growing more food on the one hand and the cessation of foreign competition owing to wartime conditions of trade and transport on the other, the *capacity* of the industry clearly acted as an unfortunate limiting factor in this direction.

Chemicals

An obvious gap in the country's production of chemicals is in respect of *alkalis* particularly soda-ash, the available supply of which remained the only obstacle in the way of a more rapid expansion of the soap and glass industries in recent years.

The growth of organised industry could not but necessitate various readjustments in the social and economic set-up of the country. In the first place, the rural handicrafts which had already been greatly shaken by the relative cheapness of imported articles presumably received a further setback from Indian factory products. There were however two favourable factors which enabled the *handloom*

Decline of Handicrafts

industry to face its troubles successfully and these were first, the impetus given by the national movement for the revival of the *charka* and second, the encouragement given to the industry by the Central and Provincial Governments by way of money grants, establishment of weavers' co-operative societies and other measures. With the shrinkage of other handicrafts, a large number of artisans must have been thrown out of work and while a proportion of these were no doubt absorbed by the expanding organised industries, the rest had to fall back on agriculture for their livelihood, thus increasing the already heavy pressure on land.

Industrial Labour

Another and more complicated social problem created by industrialization was that of industrial labour. A growing consciousness of its rights on the part of labour and the fast increasing strength of labour organisations (as evidenced by a six-fold increase in the number of trade unions in ten years) resulted in frequent outbreaks of strikes, the most severe of which occurred in 1928, affecting three important industries *viz.* cotton textiles, iron and steel, and railways. While labour was attempting by means of concerted action to effect an improvement in its economic position—and the scanty material that is available in regard to the *earnings* of labour would indicate a sustained rise in real wages in the last twentyfive years—the State was actively engaged in the task of ameliorating the working conditions of labour by means of legislative action. Among the important reforms effected in this way were the regularisation of the hours of work in factories, the prohibition of night work for women and children, the raising of the minimum age for children, widening the scope of the Factories Act so as to include smaller factories as well, the guarantee of compensation for workers disabled by industrial accidents, and the prohibition of unauthorised deductions from wages. But a great deal remains yet to be done particularly in regard to the provision of medical, educational and housing facilities, although some progress has already been achieved in these directions as a result of the efforts of employers and private philanthrophic organisations. The part played by the system of inspection prescribed under the Factories Act in accelerating the progress has not been inconsiderable.

The third and most important outcome of the policy of industrialization was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade. Imports of finished goods accounted for 84 *per cent* of the total value of imports into British India (including Burma) in 1920-21. In 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75 and in values the fall was from Rs. 274 crores to 92 crores; if imports of machinery and millwork were excluded, the percentage figures would show a decline from 77 to 63 corresponding to a fall in values from Rs. 252 crores to Rs. 78 crores. The striking fall in the physical volume of imports of cotton piecegoods, iron and steel manufactures and cement and the almost complete disappearance of imports of sugar, soap and matches, together with the simultaneous increase in the volume of inland trade in these articles, should serve as a measure of the extent to which imports of finished goods had been displaced by indigenous production.

Composition of Trade

An even more remarkable development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of raw materials from 5 *per cent* in 1920-21 to 16 *per cent* in 1936-37; and during a period in which the total value of imports declined by nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than a tenth.

The above tendencies were greatly accentuated by the war and the position in regard to trade in 'private merchandise' as revealed by the latest figures is that in 1944-45, manufactured articles formed only 31 *per cent* of total imports while the share of raw materials had risen to the high figure of 58 *per cent*.

India's increased demand for foreign raw materials before the war was not, however, accompanied by a decline in her raw material exports; on the contrary, between 1920-21 and 1936-37 the proportion of raw materials in total exports increased from 45 *per cent* to 53 *per cent*. During the same period the percentage share of manufactured goods in the total exports declined from 36 to 26, owing chiefly to a steep fall in the value of exports of cotton and jute manufactures.

Thus it would appear that, before the outbreak of war, the progress of industrialization was reflected to a greater extent in the development of the *existing* industries catering mostly for the internal demand for finished

goods than in the establishment of new industries with a view to utilizing the indigeneous raw materials in manufacture for export purposes. The outlook, however, has obviously undergone a vital change during the war; this is well illustrated by the fact that the proportion of raw materials in exports has fallen to 21 *per cent* while the export of manufactures has risen to 53 *per cent*.

The changes in the composition of trade were accompanied by even more remarkable changes in its *direction*. In 1920-21, 61 *per cent* of the imports were derived from the United Kingdom but in 1936-37 only 38 *per cent* came from that country. Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kingdom was captured by the other Empire countries whose share increased from 5 *per cent* to 11 *per cent* while foreign countries (particularly Germany and Japan) improved their position from 23 *per cent* to 44 *per cent* but at the same time the share of the United States declined from 11 *per cent* to 7 *per cent*.

Direction of Trade

During the war the share of the United Kingdom fell steeply to 20 *per cent* but the United States wholly filled the gap. The share of the Empire Countries showed a marked rise in the first two years of the war but with the loss of Burma their share declined to 19 *per cent*. The friendly foreign countries which initially exhibited a declining tendency improved greatly in the last years of war owing chiefly to the large imports of mineral oils from Iran.

The main changes noticeable in the direction of *export* trade were an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 22 *per cent* to 33 *per cent* between 1920-21 and 1936-37, a decrease in the share of the rest of the Empire and the United States from 21 *per cent* to 14 *per cent* and from 15 *per cent* to 9 *per cent* and a relative stability in regard to the other foreign countries. The war reduced the share of the United Kingdom but this reduction was more than balanced by an increase in the share of the United States; while the decrease in the share of the other foreign countries was nearly offset by the increase in the relative offtake of the Empire Countries other than the United Kingdom.

An interesting consequence of the above shifts in the direction of trade was the introduction of a 'bilateral'

tendency in India's trade with the Empire as a whole. In 1920-21 the Empire took only 43 *per cent* of India's exports but supplied 66 *per cent* of her imports but by 1936-37, the proportions had very nearly balanced themselves at 47 and 49 *per cent* respectively. This movement was further accelerated by the outbreak of World War II and before the loss of Burma (1941-42) the Empire's share of India's exports as well as imports was 61 *per cent*. In 1944-45 however, the Empire took 65 *per cent* of India's exports but supplied only 39 *per cent* of her imports*.

Balance of Trade

Of equal importance with the remarkable changes that took place in the composition and direction of India's trade were the developments concerning her balance of trade. Only on rare occasions did India's total imports exceed her exports as for instance in 1920-21 and in the succeeding year; the merchandise balance of trade has remained continuously in her favour since then and the size of the balance was large enough to permit a considerable importation of gold and silver even after meeting the country's external obligations. This continued upto the early thirties, but the trade depression had become very severe by this time and the prices of India's exports had fallen more heavily than those of her imports; and as a consequence the merchandise balance of trade dwindled to almost nothing. This would have led to difficulties with regard to India's external payments, but following the steep rise in the rupee price of gold resulting from the monetary events of the period, India had become a net exporter of this precious metal. The balance of transactions in treasure which had thus turned in India's favour largely made up for the decline in the merchandise balance of trade. Exports of precious metals declined during the war but the merchandise balance remained at a relatively high level upto 1943-44; in 1944-45, on the other hand, owing to a large increase in imports, the visible balance of trade fell to Rs. 31 crores from Rs. 95 crores in the previous year. A decrease in the balance of trade does not, however, have the same significance now as it had before the war for India's external debt position has undergone a fundamental change during the war.

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*The separation of Burma in April 1937 might affect comparability somewhat but it is not likely to affect appreciably the broad conclusions embodied in the preceding paragraphs.

The gradual displacement of imports by indigenous production did not, apparently, have any adverse effect on the customs revenues of the country. This was due, on the one hand, to the greatly increased duties imposed on imported manufactures in pursuance of the policy of protection and on the other, to the increased revenue derived from the larger imports of foreign raw materials. Further, as more and more industries became firmly established, it was found possible to levy small excises on the products of those industries. The pre-war yield of the excise duties was, however, not of a very high order relative to the yield of customs duties. (The increased receipts shown under excises during the period 1934-35 to 1936-37 were attributable to the duties on motor spirit and kerosene which brought in a larger income, chiefly from Burma). With the outbreak of the war and the contraction of customs receipts resulting from the shrinkage of overseas trade, an increasing portion of the gap thus created had to be filled by the excises. By 1943-44 the yield from central excise duties had increased to nearly 25 crores of rupees with the result that it had levelled up with the yield of customs, whereas in 1921-22 the ratio of excise revenue to customs was hardly 1 in 11.

Public Finance

An equally important development relating to the revenues of the Central Government has been the steady shift from indirect to direct taxation. In 1921-22, income and corporation taxes contributed only half as much as customs and central excises, but in 1943-44 the latter sources yielded only half as much as the former; thus the position had been completely reversed. An interesting sidelight of the income tax assessment statistics is the stability of the total income of assessees ranging between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 per year in the decade preceding the War. The higher incomes fell steeply during the period, but in five years of war they had more than recovered the lost ground and in number, as well as in aggregate value, they had doubled and trebled. Individual incomes other than salaries more than trebled in total amount during war time, while the total income from salaries showed only a moderate increase of 22 *per cent*. Incomes of Hindu undivided families which had fallen to a rather low figure in 1938-39 had increased nearly three-fold by 1943-44. Income from interest on securities showed an

Incomes Assessed to Tax

appreciable fall during the war, the worst affected securities in this respect being those issued by local authorities and companies. Company profits very nearly quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1943-44, but it should be remembered that the greater part of the increase had to be set off against the excess profits tax.

Central Expenditure

For full twenty years after World War I, civil expenditure in India remained more or less stationary while expenditure on Defence Services declined by nearly 25 crores of rupees. The proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government accounted for by Defence Services was about 55 *per cent* in 1920-21 but by 1938-39 it had fallen to 43 *per cent*. After five years of World War II, it rose to the high figure of 75 *per cent* of the total expenditure; and while Defence expenditure had increased nearly sevenfold, civil expenditure did not even double itself between 1938-39 and 1943-44.

Provincial Finance

A noteworthy feature of the Provincial budgets of the inter-war period was the increase in the incomings of the Provincial Governments notwithstanding a significant decline in their receipts from land revenue, liquor excise, and stamp duties which between themselves accounted for about 90 *per cent* of the total receipts of Provinces in 1921-22; by 1936-37 the share of these major items had fallen to about 60 *per cent*. Among the factors which contributed to this transformation in the composition of provincial revenues were :—

(i) The increased revenue from the greatly extended irrigation works,

(ii) larger receipts from State-owned educational, medical, and public health institutions and also from the Departments of Agriculture and Industries,

(iii) the refunding of a portion of the proceeds of the jute export duty to the jute growing Provinces,

(iv) the initiation of a system of subventions to the deficit Provinces in the early thirties.

The remission in 1927-28 of the contributions which had to be made to the Central Exchequer by the Provinces under the Meston Settlement released further

funds which were badly needed by the latter. With the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in 1937-38 and grants made to the Provinces by the Central Government under the Niemeyer Award from the proceeds of income-tax, Provincial revenues showed further increases. The Provincial Governments have also levied new taxes to augment their revenues and the present position is that much less than half the total revenue is found from the once major items, land revenue, liquor excise and stamps.

The only restrictions on the scale of expenditure of the Provinces at the moment arise from the need to find funds from taxes or loans and it is noteworthy that the Provinces have now the right to borrow freely on the security of their revenues subject, in the case of one or two Provinces, to the formal permission of the Central Government.

Railways

A concomitant of the vast structural changes in India's foreign trade in recent years was their somewhat adverse effect on Railway revenues. Previously many of the consumption needs of the country used to be met from imports and the transportation of these goods to the remote centres of consumption involved long haulages by the railways; the exports of raw materials involved equally long hauls to ports. In later years, however, many of the articles of consumption were in an increasing measure manufactured locally, and in most cases from indigenous raw materials, and this caused a general decrease in the volume of railway traffic in both directions. Added to this was the gradual dispersion of manufacturing centres in the interior which resulted in a general shortening of the hauls of even indigenous raw materials and manufactures. This is amply illustrated by the fact that although between 1923-24 and 1938-39 the volume of goods traffic increased by 29 *per cent*, the number of goods 'ton-miles' rose by about 21 *per cent* only. But the trend was reversed during the war owing to movements for Defence purposes; and an increase of less than 16 *per cent* in the volume of goods moved led to a rise of nearly 28 *per cent* in the ton-mileage.

Another factor which contributed to the difficulties of railways in the pre-war years was the problem of

road competition in regard to goods as well as passenger-traffic. The development of road transport was really necessary in the wide country-side which remained outside the reach of railways, but what happened was that motor transport tended to concentrate rather on routes that were already served by railways. It also turned out that as a result of the high wear and tear of the main routes resulting from the heavy traffic, the larger part of the funds earmarked for road improvement had to be spent in keeping these routes in good condition. The extension of metalled road mileage in remote areas was thus retarded and the bullock cart continued to remain the mainstay of rural economy. A noteworthy feature of the wartime road transport statistics was the sharp decrease in the number of registered motor vehicles running which resulted from lack of imports of vehicles for ordinary transport purposes and the shortage of motor fuel, but it may be expected that the end of the war will alter the entire position.

Roads

Thanks to the Empire Air Mail Scheme which was inaugurated in the early thirties, air transport in India developed at great speed and private enterprise could justifiably claim a large share of the credit for the progress made. Side by side with the development of wireless facilities for aviation purposes, considerable improvements were effected in wireless broadcasting. There has been a very large increase in the number of civilian broadcast receiver licences in the course of the last seventeen years but the latest figure of 194,000 would appear highly inadequate when viewed against the immense possibilities afforded by a large population, growing literacy, and increased interest in world affairs.

Aviation and Broadcasting

In the last twenty-five years there has been some appreciable expansion in the postal and telegraph services. In addition to this, the country has been provided with a network of telephone communications; the number of telephones connected increased from 37,000 to 89,000 between 1923-24 and 1939-40. By 1943-44 the number had increased to 116,000.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Included among the activities of the Post Offices are the provision of Money Order facilities for small sums, the Value Payable system and the Post Office Savings Bank whose primary aim is to provide a safe investment for the small saver. The

Post Office Savings Bank

popularity of the bank increased greatly in the period between the wars as evidenced by the increase in the number of depositors from 1·8 millions in 1921 to 4·2 millions in 1939; during the same period the balance of deposits nearly quadrupled itself. The outbreak of War which was accompanied by the inevitable psychological stresses and strains, however, caused a decline in both the number of depositors and the balance of deposits, the former declining to 2·6 millions and the latter to Rs. 52 crores by 1943. But the position showed a quick improvement after that period. The newly started Defence Savings Bank alone had 2·3 million depositors with a balance of Rs. 3½ crores on 31st March 1944 giving an average deposit of Rs. 15 per head.

Mention should be made, in this context, of the progress made by Indian Joint Stock Banks in recent years. The banking crisis of 1922-23 seriously affected the volume of deposits of these banks and the recovery was so slow that it was only after ten years that the deposits again reached the 1921 level. The improvement was rapid after 1933 and by 1937, the deposits had reached the figure of Rs. 109 crores. The Co-operative Banks which formed the main source of finance for agricultural operations were, on the other hand, greatly affected by the trade depression; the deposits and loans held by these banks which were about Rs. 40 crores in all in 1931 declined by more than Rs. 7 crores in the succeeding year and the improvement noticed from 1933 was so slow that even by 1941 the deposits had not been restored to the 1931 figure. By 1943, however, the deposits had increased to Rs. 48 crores.

Banking

The Exchange Banks which were in the earlier years mainly concerned with the financing of foreign trade had, perhaps, lately begun to look upon deposit banking as of greater importance; but although they were able to show a fairly large increase in deposits in the war years, the Indian Joint Stock Banks did better still in this respect; the latter class of banks had increased their deposits from Rs. 107 crores in 1938 to Rs. 360 crores in 1943, whereas the former could go up to only Rs. 140 crores from Rs. 67 crores in 1938. The greater part of the increased deposits of both classes of banks went into investment in Government securities directly or through the Reserve Bank and only a relatively small portion was

accounted for by business advances. Thus, while in 1938-39, one half of the liabilities of Scheduled banks was taken up by advances and bills discounted, in 1943-44 only a quarter could be accounted for in this way. The ratio improved to 30 *per cent* in 1944-45 and it may be expected to increase further.

An important landmark in the banking history of the last twenty-five years was the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The supervision exercised by this body in banking matters generally should greatly have benefited both banks and depositors.

In the allied field of insurance the outstanding development was the rapid progress of the new life business of Indian Companies and the gradual reduction in the new business of non-Indian companies in the pre-war years. The outbreak of war which coincided with the tightening up of the control of insurance business saw a shrinkage in both the number of new lives assured and the sum assured by Indian companies and it was only in 1943 that this business began to look up. The non-Indian companies which had touched bottom in 1940 improved slowly but they are still far from their peak of 1929.

Life Assurance

The Indian insurers doing non-life business have shown a steady increase in their premium income over the last fifteen years but they have not yet overtaken the non-Indian companies. The total premium income of the latter class of companies showed a decrease between 1942 and 1943.

Non-life Business

According to figures furnished by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies the total number of banking, loan and insurance companies increased three-fold between 1920-21 and 1942-43, but their aggregate paid-up capital increased by only 54 *per cent*. The average paid-up capital per company was more than Rs. 2·6 lakhs in 1920-21 whereas in 1942-43 the average figure was only Rs. 1·4 lakhs.

Joint Stock Companies

A contrast to this is provided by the mining and quarrying companies which increased their total paid-up capital by more than 50 *per cent* with only a 10 *per cent* increase in their number. The mining industry could, however, make only a modest claim to a measure of progress in the inter-war period

Mines

and considered as a whole and in terms of values all that can be recorded is a general tone of stability.

Coal and Iron Ore

The annual output of *coal* which was 19 million tons in 1921 increased to more than 29 million in 1941, but fell to 25 million tons in 1943 owing chiefly to shortage of colliery labour. The production of *iron ore* which was less than 900,000 tons in 1921 had by 1941 exceeded 3 million tons and the bulk of this production was meant for the consumption of the Indian Steel Industry. By 1943, however, it decreased to 2·6 million tons owing, perhaps, to the sudden cessation of exports of pig iron to Japan coupled later with the general scarcity of mining labour.

Manganese

India's normal annual output of *manganese* is slightly more than a million tons representing roughly a third of the world production. But during the slump period the output declined to 200,000 tons equivalent to a fifth of the 1929 figure; in terms of value the proportion was a great deal smaller. The steep fall in the price of manganese ore has been explained as due to the fact that, between 1924 and 1927, the world production of this mineral increased faster than that of pig-iron and steel and consequently the available supplies of ore later on greatly exceeded the normal requirements. In fact manganese was the mineral most severely affected by the last depression, but the increased foreign as well as internal demand in later years had so greatly accelerated the recovery in prices in this case that, by the outbreak of war, the *value* of the output had doubled as compared with 1929, although the volume remained the same.

Mica

With a five-fold increase in the output of *mica* in the course of twenty years, India had become the world's biggest supplier of this mineral.

Petroleum

The history of the petroleum industry in India has been one of quick development. Starting from a modest figure of 9½ million gallons in 1921, the annual output of the Punjab and Assam Oil Fields, rose steadily to more than a hundred million gallons in 1941.

Among the minerals that showed a continuous decrease in output, gold was the most prominent. The

steady decline in India's output of gold in spite of the steep rise in the price of the metal during the thirties cannot be easily explained, but it is probably due to the increased difficulties arising out of the high temperature in the depths of the Kolar gold fields which account for the entire output of gold in the country; the mines go down to 10,000 feet below ground level, that is, roughly 7,000 feet below sea level.

Gold

1941 was the peak year for mineral production; in the succeeding years *every* mineral has shown a decline in output and scarcity of mining labour has admittedly been the chief contributory cause for the general decline. The position regarding coal, which had deteriorated very greatly, has recently shown signs of improvement.

While in every field the inter-war period had seen very significant changes, agriculture remained surprisingly static upon the whole, but for the experience of crops like cotton sugarcane and groundnut.

Agriculture

Twenty-five years ago, in this country—the second largest producer of cotton in the world—long staple varieties were almost unknown and what her textile industry needed in such varieties had to be wholly imported from abroad. The position at the outbreak of War, on the other hand, was that the industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigeneous production. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of about 30 *per cent.*

Cotton

The record of jute, however, has not been one of uninterrupted progress. The fall in the prices of raw jute during the Depression was steeper than in the case of any other commodity and this accompanied by a curtailment of acreage owing to the shrinkage of world demand was estimated to have reduced the income of the average jute-grower by about two-thirds. The situation of the cultivator no doubt improved later, but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry caused a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this necessitated a large measure of state control in regard to the area under this crop. Jute is of such profound importance to the country, and particularly to the Province of Bengal, that it is very necessary

Jute

to maintain a *remunerative price* for the commodity subject only to the consideration that the comparative cheapness of jute in relation to the competing fibres should be maintained if a permanent falling off of the world demand for jute products is to be averted.

The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal market to absorb supplies. The estimated production of *cane* in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons but by 1936-37 it had exceeded 67 million tons. This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manufacturing industry was in a state of overproduction; as a result, cane production came down to the low figure of 36 million tons in 1938-39 but it improved to 48 million tons in the next year. A large proportion of the total area under sugarcane in India is now devoted to the improved *Coimbatore* varieties with a yield per acre higher than that of other varieties by more than 30 *per cent.*

Sugarcane

The one agricultural commodity whose fortunes were not greatly affected by the Depression was *groundnut*. A quadrupling of the area and a proportionate increase in output in the course of twenty years is a record which is not shared by any other crop. The phenomenal increase in the acreage under groundnut has been explained as due to the highly remunerative nature of the crop coupled with the discovery of the property attributed to the plant of rectifying the nitrogen deficiencies of the soil.

Groundnut

The greater part of the increased output of groundnut was exported; in the result, groundnut had steadily displaced the other oilseeds from the export trade of India. An important factor which is likely to guarantee for this oilseed a future as bright as its past is the greatly increased internal demand for groundnut oil for the manufacture of *Vanaspati ghee* as well as for various other industrial purposes.

The production of linseed has remained remarkably steady for a long time; the internal consumption of this seed is likely to increase with the progress of the relatively new paints industry whose demand for linseed oil is bound to grow in the future.

Linseed

This story of continued progress has to be varied somewhat in relation to the production of foodgrains. In

spite of the best efforts in recent years on the part of Agricultural Departments to improve quality and yield, the output of rice has obstinately refused to improve. About 4½ million acres were brought under improved varieties but this had no perceptible effect on the total production; actually the output declined by something like 10 *per cent* between 1920-21 and 1940-41. A part of this decrease is accounted for by the vagaries of the monsoon, but there are two other factors to be taken into account. The first is that in the case of rice the utilization of new varieties and methods has not proceeded so favourably as in the case of cotton and sugarcane. The second consideration is that the average cultivator in India, whatever his defects, has an undoubted capacity to choose his crops so as to maximise the money return; had not the 'cash' crops been comparatively more profitable, there was a fair probability that the greater part of the new area under irrigation would have been brought under rice. The tendency to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentuated by the easy availability of an abundant supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice.

Rice

The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the case of wheat. About a third of the total area under wheat has been brought under improved varieties and between 1920-21 and 1940-41 the total output of wheat has increased from 6 million tons to 8 million tons. The cost of production in India, however, remained very high in comparison with that in other wheat producing countries and the Indian wheat grower was hit so hard by the fall in the world price of wheat during the Depression that, in his interest, a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat. The need for further improvements in quality and yield is consequently as great as ever.

Wheat

The experience of other cereals, particularly millets, was more or less similar to that of rice. The millet crops are concentrated in areas of poor rainfall and it is in such areas that any improvement in cultivation meets with peculiar difficulties.

Millets

The trends of the inter-war period in regard to food grains were reversed during the war and, according to

the 1943-44 figures, the area under rice showed an advance of about 6·7 million acres and an additional output of 6·6 million tons of cleaned rice. Wheat has remained stationary during the war. The other cereals showed an increase of output of about two million tons. All this was accomplished mainly by depriving cotton and jute of a large portion of the area that belonged to them before the war; in British India alone cotton and jute lost 2 million acres each in this way; oilseeds also gave up a considerable area in British India but this was more than offset by an increase in the area under oilseeds in the Indian States.

Tea, Coffee and Rubber

The plantation crops showed a moderate degree of improvement during the whole period. In the case of rubber, however, it is doubtful if the threefold increase in the yield per acre is wholly due to improved methods of extraction; much of the increase could well have been due to the "slaughter" tapping of recent years.

Livestock

The cattle population of India remained stable in the twenty years between 1920-21 and 1940-41 but sheep and goats showed appreciable increases. The area under fodder crops increased by a third during the period. Although the experience of agriculture in the recent past has not been uniformly happy, there have been one or two developments which clearly add strength to the hope that it is on the threshold of better days.

Irrigation

Firstly it is a fact that nearly ten million acres have come under irrigation in the last two decades and the lion's share of this increase in acreage can be put to the credit of Government canals. And, with the high priority assigned to irrigation projects in the reconstruction programme of Government, a still greater measure of improvement may be expected.

Co-operation

Secondly, the co-operative movement has come to stay—witness the quadrupling of the figures all round; whether the number of societies, or the number of members or even the loan transactions be considered. Seven out of every eight societies are concerned with the provision of cheap credit to the small agriculturist.

Thirdly, the comparatively new marketing organization set up by the Government of India in co-operation with the Provincial and State Administrations is actively engaged in the task of improving the methods of grading and distribution of agricultural produce. The increase in the value of commodities graded under their 'Agmark' scheme from the modest sum of Rs. 25,000 to the figure of Rs. 8 crores in less than ten years is illustrative of the progress already achieved in this direction.

Agricultural Marketing

Such in brief have been the important trends in India in the social and economic field in recent years. India has still considerable gaps to fill in her industrial structure. Her agriculture is capable of further development. Her social services have room for improvement. But all in all there has been not inconsiderable progress in the last twenty-five years and what India has achieved in this difficult period in the affairs of the world does provide a measure of what she can—with a long-term plan before her—attain in the years to come.

Conclusion

PART II—TABLES

I (a).—AREA AND POPULATION

(All figures are exclusive of Burma, Aden, Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

		British India			Indian States		
		1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
I. Area	(sq. miles)	857,370	859,456	865,446	711,032	712,508	715,964
II. Total population	(000)	233,708	256,778	295,808	71,939	81,311	93,189
Density per sq. mile		273	299	341	101	114	130
III. Distribution according to sex—	(000)						
Male		120,056	132,389	153,020	37,123	41,897	48,006
Female		113,652	124,389	142,789	34,816	39,414	45,184
IV. Distribution according to religion—	(000)						
Hindus		162,647	177,148	190,811	53,590	61,467	64,120
Muslims		58,894	66,386	79,399	9,291	10,657	12,660
Christians		2,766	3,531	3,482	1,726	2,430	2,834
Sikhs		2,361	3,209	4,165	872	1,115	1,526
Jains		454	453	578	723	799	871
Buddhists		286	342	167	80	94	65
Parsees		88	96	102	13	13	13
V. Distribution between towns and villages—	(000)						
Urban		23,697	28,087	37,547	7,431	9,327	12,149
Rural		210,011	228,691	258,262	64,508	71,984	81,040
VI. Distribution according to occupation*—	(000)						
Production of raw materials		78,959	79,293	Not available	22,210	27,306	Not available
Industry, transport and trade		18,242	20,432		6,244	7,511	
Public administration and Liberal Arts		2,411	3,030		1,471	1,495	
Miscellaneous		7,198	17,968		2,863	5,086	

* Number 'engaged', *i.e.*, including 'subsidiary' earners.

I(b).—LITERACY

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

	British India			Indian States		
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
Total number of literates . (000)	14,998	18,072	37,016	3,969	5,408	10,306
No. of literates (per 10,000) . .	642	704	1,251	552	665	1,108
Per 10,000 aged 5 years or more—						
Males—						
Literate	1,275	1,403	Not available	1,016	1,306	Not available
Literate in English . . .	180	235		89	135	
Females—						
Literate	154	214		210	289	
Literate in English . . .	20	30		12	18	

I (c).—FRANCHISE

	1920	1926	1937*
1. Number of electors— (000)	Not available		
Total		6,375	30,138
Women		268	4,253
2. Number of votes polled as percentage of total number of electors in contested constituencies.	29%	43%	55%

* Provincial Legislative Assemblies only.

II.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1942-43
No. of educational institutions	180,380	203,232	232,429	229,771	227,940	232,766	219,342
No. of Government institutions.	2,749	3,484	4,665	3,822	4,062	6,817	6,298
No. of scholars (000)							
(*a*) Tatal . . .	7,820	9,228	11,461	12,125	13,390	15,770	15,374
(*b*) Males . . .	6,527	8,236	9,521	9,735	11,482	12,201	11,,758
(*c*) females . . .	1,293	992	1,940	2,390	2,908	3,569	3,616
No. of scholars attending— (000)							
(*a*) Arts and science colleges	48	64	75	83	96	127	124
(*b*) Professional colleges .	13	17	18	19	21	26	25
(*c*) Secondary schools .	1,125	1,368	1,909	2,090	2,288	2,754	2,733
(*d*) Primary schools .	6,113	7,131	8,734	9,236	10,224	11,778	1,594
(*e*) Technical and Industrial schools.	10	20	27	26	31	39	32
Expenditure on recognised institutions— (Rs. lakhs)							
(*a*) Total . . .	15,84	19,42	24,91	24,09	26,40	29,84	31,61
(*b*) From Government funds.	7,32	9,30	12,11	10,71	11,52	12,89	13,88
No. of printing presses .	3,583	4,994	5,729	6,410	7,872	8,758	(a)
No. of newspapers published	955	1,342	1,642	1,594	2,123	2,609	
No. of periodicals . .	2,197	3,018	2,781	2,693	3,046	2,880	
No. of books published—							
(*a*) In English or a European language.	1,676	2,283	2,546	2,691	2,556	2,841	
(*b*) In Indian languages .	9,315	14,591	14,348	13,401	14,629	14,117	

(a) Not available.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

——	1921	1925	1929	1933	1937	1941	1942
Number of hospitals and dispensaries.	3,263	3,753	4,439	4,869	5,285	(a)	(a)
Number of patients treated (000).	35,463	39,424	51,640	62,618	71,048		
Crude birth rate* *per mille* .	32	32	33	36	35	32	29
Crude death rate* *per mille* .	31	24	24	23	22	22	21
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births).	198	174	178	171	162	158	163
Mortality from cholera, smallpox and plague *per mille*.	2·4	1·3	1·8	0·9	0·7	1·0	0·9
Expenditure on the Administration of Medical and Public Health Services†— (Rs. Lakhs)							
(i) Central and Provincial Governments.	4,34	5,01	5,99	4,96	5,63	6,31	
(ii) Municipalities‡ . .	7,09	8,39	7,64	6,49	6,59	(a)	(a)
(iii) District and Local Boards.	1,24	1,72	2,02	1,92	2,15		

* Based on mid-year estimated population.
† Every four years beginning with official year 1920-21.
‡ Inclusive of Burma up to 1933-34.
(a) Not available.

IV.—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

(a).—Volume of Factory Employment*

(i) BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

(Figures in *italics* relate to the number of factories)

——	1923	1927	1931	1935	1939	1943	1944 (a)
	233	*297*	*333*	*346*	*374*	*515*	
I. Government and Local Fund factories.	108,193	141,112	122,870	114,666	132,446	355,878	420,435
	4,885	*6,278*	*6,863*	*7,520*	*10,092*	*12,694*	
II. All other Factories.	1,214,338	1,290,917	1,217,805	1,405,944	1,618,691	2,080,434	2,102,318
	384	*417*	*469*	*592*	*1,303*	*1,446*	
i. Textiles .	660,520	684,836	665,073	729,247	817,077	1,001,893	993,269
	406	*494*	*571*	*667*	*1,001*	*1,649*	
ii. Engineering.	156,635	149,566	121,212	127,570	148,424	253,947	265,392
	121	*96*	*99*	*124*	*187*	*389*	
iii. Minerals and Metals.	47,712	39,762	35,971	43,861	55,123	92,694	91,126
	1,459	*2,151*	*2,471*	*2,708*	*3,388*	*3,963*	
iv. Food,- Drink and Tobacco.	104,243	135,704	134,950	202,584	247,455	292,699	294,821
	320	*385*	*395*	*448*	*610*	*816*	
v. Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	29,013	43,139	42,922	51,235	57,934	84,485	90,476
	191	*273*	*348*	*402*	*709*	*834*	
vi. Paper and printing.	24,914	27,107	28,922	33,080	44,377	50,534	52,696
	170	*175*	*221*	*291*	*465*	*859*	
vii. Wood, Stone and Glass.	23,205	22,805	22,408	32,873	52,290	89,824	96,189
	36	*32*	*33*	*43*	*66*	*252*	
viii. Hides and Skins.	6,212	5,734	5,028	7,887	12,906	33,669	34,624
	1,762	*2,217*	*2,173*	*2,141*	*2,132*	*2,065*	
ix. Gins and Presses.	156,712	175,068	153,820	162,665	163,226	141,303	142,998

* Perennial and Seasonal combined. (a) Subject to Revision.

IV.—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR—*contd.*

(a).—Volume of Factory Employment—*contd.*

(ii) Indian States

(Figures in *italics* relate to the number of factories)

——	1923	1927	1931	1935	1939	1941
	47	*48*	*50*	*106*	*127*	*126*
Durbar-owned Factories . .	14,613	18,298	21,422	32,528	38,661	28,839
	922	*1,062*	*1,292*	*1,445*	*1,627*	*1,945*
All other Factories	119,218	137,939	17 7,128	212,498	260,433	328,850
	78	*88*	*83*	*146*	*175*	*239*
i. Textiles	43,203	48,230	59,851	85,243	117,554	151,178
	24	*26*	*39*	*64*	*64*	*81*
ii. Engineering	2,187	3,710	3,479	5,727	5,169	13,980
	10	*8*	*11*	*21*	*34*	*62*
iii. Minerals and Metals . .	547	691	405	1,805	6,583	12,030
	70	*68*	*129*	*158*	*252*	*356*
iv. Food, Drink and Tobacco .	3,098	3,851	4,410	12,059	21,955	44,375
	62	*75*	*65*	*81*	*108*	*134*
v. Chemicals, Dyes, etc. . .	5,248	6,446	7,770	8,571	11,460	14,692
	8	*14*	*22*	*21*	*31*	*38*
vi. Paper and printing . .	657	884	1,315	1,010	2,036	3,326
	78	*95*	*107*	*130*	*167*	*179*
vii. Wood, Stone and Glass .	21,809	25,704	32, 282	35,162	38,840	29,553
	34	*5*	*31*	*31*	*32*	*31*
viii. Hides and Skins . . .	2,117	460	2,641	2,386	2,969	2,197
	536	*645*	*756*	*726*	*704*	*735*
ix. Gins and Presses . . .	35,823	42,164	51,777	49,313	43,506	44,782

IV.—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR—*concld.*

(b).—Trade Union Statistics

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	Number of Registered Trade Unions	Number which submitted returns	Number of members	Income during the year
...				Rs.
1929	74	64	180,929	Not available
1930	103	89	242,255	4,31,658
1931	118	105	219,009	4,07,085
1932	130	120	235,637	4,77,859
1933	169	146	237,254	5,56,528
1934	189	158	206,924	5,00,942
1935	208	178	282,392	5,23,404
1936	228	199	263,637	5,23,182
1937	262	219	257,308	4,82,088
1938	420	343	390,112	6,93,444
1939	562	394	399,159	8,89,822
1940	667	450	511,138	11,21,797
1941	727	483	513,832	12,12,927
1942	747	455	573,520	17,67,446
1943	693	489	685,299	15,96,984

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(A) British India (*excluding* Burma)

Agricultural Year

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
I. General—							
(1) Net Area Sown. (000 acres)	197,279	209,934	210,631	210,070	213,719	213,963	219,044
(2) Cultivable Waste*. (000 acres)	146,429	135,939	139,361	141,686	137,065	143,113	134,690 (*a*)
II. Area and Yield of Principal Crops—							
(1) *Rice*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	67,732	66,278	67,421	65,990	67,728	68,697	75,188
Yield . . (000 tons)	*23,379*	*25,033*	*26,215*	*25,045*	*26,373*	*20,929*	*29,079*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	773	846	871	850	872	682	866
(2) *Wheat*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	21,795	24,683	24,796	24,797	25,026	26,433	25,594
Yield . . (000 tons)	*6,020*	*7,170*	*7,263*	*7,576*	*7,859*	*8,091*	*7,789*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	619	651	656	684	703	686	682
(3) *Other cereals*— Jowar Bajra and Maize—							
Area . . (000 acres)	39,946	38,737	38,756	40,853	40,649	41,045	44,089
Yield . . (000 tons)	*11,592*	*8,623*	*8,791*	*8,990*	*8,357*	*9,091*	*9,518*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	650	499	508	493	461	496	484
(4) *Linseed*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	3,779	3,214	2,627	2,779	2,934	2,900	2,867
Yield . . (000 tons)	*364*	*461*	*304*	*369*	*356*	*366*	*345*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	216	321	259	297	272	283	270

* Culturable Waste and Current Fallows.

(*a*) Other uncultivated land including Current Fallows.

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*contd.*

(A) BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)—*contd.*

Agricultural Year –

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—*contd.*							
(5) *Groundnuts*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	1,824	2,248	4,679	4,897	4,631	5,914	5,403
Yield . . (000 tons in shell)	*907*	*1,273*	*2,771*	*2,353*	*2,110*	*2,727*	*2,330*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	1,114	1,268	1,327	1,076	1,021	1,033	966
(6) *Other oilseeds*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	9,324	10,090	10,733	9,962	9,236	9,742	8,934
Yield . . (000 tons)	*1,268*	*1,603*	*1,310*	*1,494*	*1,333*	*1,492*	*1,313*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	305	356	273	336	323	343	329
(7) *Cotton*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	16,150	17,061	16,188	12,790	14,862	14,084	11,751
Yield . . (000 bales*)	*2,837*	*3,738*	*3,755*	*2,911*	*4,186*	*4,140*	*3,328*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	70	88	93	91	113	118	113
(8) *Jute*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	1,505	3,079	3,381	2,491	2,847	2,104	2,030
Yield . . (000 bales*)	*3,974*	*8,861*	*10,258*	*7,941*	*8,559*	*5,383*	*5,425*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	1,056	1,151	1,214	1,275	1,203	1,023	1,031
(9) *Tea*—							
Area . . (000 acres)	652	660	704	721	740	739	745
Yield . . (000 lbs.)	*321,806*	*347,862*	*372,788*	*399,155*	*360,946*	*421,076*	*502,901*
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	494	527	530	554	488	570	675

*1 bale=400 lbs.

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*contd.*

(A) BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)—*contd.*

Agricultural Year

Description		1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—*concld.*								
(10) *Coffee*—								
Area	(000 acres)	57	67	75	79	83	85	93
Yield	(000 lbs.)	*12,136*	*18,157*	*12,534*	*15,769*	*18,492*	*15,319*	*14,951*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	213	271	167	200	223	180	161
(11) *Rubber*—								
Area	(000 acres)	19	14	19	14	17	19	19
Yield	(000 (lbs.)	*1,872*	*2,197*	*3,377*	*31*	*3,697*	*4,695*	*4,018*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	99	157	178	...	217	247	211
(12) *Sugarcane*—								
Area	(000 acres)	2,543	2,465	2,497	3,179	4,223	4,402	4,035
Yield†	(000 tons)	*2,492*	*2,453*	*2,599*	*4,450*	*6,134*	*5,437*	*5,457*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	2,195	2,229	2,331	3,136	3,254	2,767	3,029
III. AREA UNDER IMPROVED CROPS—								
(1) Rice	(000 acres)	130	382	633	1,422	3,320	Not available	Not available
(2) Wheat	,,	1,805	2,282	4,125	5,303	8,330		
(3) Cotton	,,	1,116	3,006	3,829	3,188	4,864		
(4) Jute	,,	57	300	1,144	1,003	1,314		
(5) Sugarcane	,,	10	75	494	1,832	3,197		
All Crops		3,296	6,534	11,298	14,489	22,430		

† Relates to raw Sugar (*Gur.*)

Production of cane for the whole of India is:—

(In thousands tons).

1924-25	29,866	1936-37	67,322
1928-29	30,669	1940-41	60,668
1932-33	51,129		

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*contd.*

(B) INDIAN STATES

Agricultural Year

Description		1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
I. GENERAL—							
(1) Net Area Sown	(000 acres)	64,321	66,520	70,029	69,691	(a)	(a)
(2) Cultivable Waste*	(000 acres)	28,546	27,618	30,092	31,444		
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—							
(1) *Rice*—							
Area	(000 acres)	3,051	3,145	3,970	4,567	4,362	4,772
Yield	(000 tons)	*972*	*1,036*	*1,156*	*1,451*	*1,221*	*1,524*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	714	738	652	712	627	715
(2) *Wheat*—							
Area	(000 acres)	7,096	7,177	8,179	8,189	8,416	8,146
Yield	(000 tons)	*1,697*	*1,329*	*1,879*	*1,893*	*1,936*	*1,901*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	536	415	515	518	515	523
(3) *Other cereals*—(Jowar, Bajra and Maize)—							
Area	(000 acres)	17,950	17,034	18,009	19,065	16,335	19,724
Yield	(000 tons)	*2,059*	*2,552*	*2,130(b)*	*3,120(b)*	*3,272*	*3,285*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	257	336	265	367	449	373
(4) *Linseed*—							
Area	(000 acres)	481	482	520	743	719	651
Yield	(000 tons)	*40*	*18*	*37*	*64*	*68*	*50*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	186	84	159	193	212	172
(5) *Groundnuts*—							
Area	(000 acres)	175	1,073	1,990	2,032	2,856	4,405
Yield	(000 tons in shell)	*38*	*259*	*493‡*	*604*	*975*	*1,493*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	486	541	647	666	765	759
(6) *Other oilseeds*—							
Area	(000 acres)	2,050	2,176	2,405	2,206	1,594	2,542
Yield	(000 tons)	*189*	*168*	*185*	*198*	*149*	*229*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	207	173	172	201	209	202
(7) *Cotton*—							
Area	(000 acres)	9,388	10,547	9,361	9,897	9,227	8,669
Yield	(000 bales†)	*2,280*	*1,971*	*1,707*	*2,048*	*1,940*	*1,744*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	97	75	73	83	84	80

* Culturable Waste and Current Fallows.

‡ Excluding Mysore.

† 1 Bale = 400 lbs.

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*concld.*

(B) INDIAN STATES—*contd.*

Agricultural Year

Description		1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—*contd.*							
(8) *Jute*—							
Area	(000 acres)	36	34	26	42	56	30
Yield	(000 bales*)	*79*	*77*	*46*	*97*	*77*	*54*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	878	906	708	924	550	720
(9) *Tea*—							
Area	(000 acres)	55	71	88	95	95	95
Yield	(000 (lbs.)	*27,394*	*31,366*	*34,514*	*34,234*	*42,805*	*53,199*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	498	442	392	360	451	560
(10) *Coffee*—							
Area	(000 acres)	76	86	98	107	97	100
Yield	(000 (lbs.)	*12,319*	*15,233*	*17,268*	*15,553*	*16,123*	*20,140*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	162	177	176	145	166	201
(11) *Rubber*—							
Area	(000 acres)	51	61	57	107	119	122
Yield	(000 (lbs.)	*7,279*	*12,570*	*1,771*	*26,751*	*30,835*	*31,924*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	143	206	31	250	239	262
(12) *Sugarcane*—							
Area	(000 acres)	67	71	138	217	196	199
Yield†	(000 tons)	*93*	*105*	*226*	*342*	*357*	*391*
Yield per acre	(lbs.)	3,109	3,313	3,668	3,530	4,080	4,401
III. AREA UNDER IMPROVED CROPS—							
(1) Rice	(000 acres)	Not available	21	62	128	(a)	(a)
(2) Wheat	,,	Not available	2	6	149		
(3) Cotton	,,	Not available	128	276	210		
(4) Jute	,,	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
(5) Sugarcane	,,	Not available	6	8	46		
All Crops	,,	Not available	366	587	1,113		

* 1 bale=400 lbs. † Relates to raw Sugar (Gur). (a) Not available.

VI.—IRRIGATION

A.—British India (*excluding* Burma)

— —	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1941-42
I. Total Capital outlay to end of official year (Rs. lakhs).	72,35	85,53	1,12,32	1,39,58	1,47,06	1,44,83	1,45,09
II. Area irrigated—							
(a) (i) Total area under irrigation. (000 acres)	47,783	43,849	48,253	48,453	50,158	55,789	56,714
(ii) Area irrigated as percentage of net area sown.	*24*	*21*	*23*	*23*	*23*	*26*	*27*
(b) (i) Area irrigated from Government canals. (000 acres)	19,558	19,374	21,668	21,524	23,324	25,360	26,150
(ii) Area irrigated from Government canals as percentage of net area sown.	*10*	*9*	*10*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*12*

B.—Indian States

—	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1941-42
I. Area irrigated—							
(a) (i) Total area under irrigation. (000 acres)	8,048	8,917	9,335	10,056	10,352	11,169	Not available
(ii) Area-irrigated as percentage of net area sown.	*15*	*14*	*14*	*14*	*15*	*15*	..
(b) (i) Area irrigated from Government canals. (000 acres)	2,401	2,467	2,883	3,206	3,616	4,337	Not available
(ii) Area irrigated from Government canals as percentage of net area sown.	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*6*	..

VII.—FORESTS

A.—British India (*excluding* Burma)

——	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1941-42
Area under forests . (000 acres)	66,357	66,835	66,794	66,631	67,163	68,280	68,336
Proportion of forest area to whole area.	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Outturn of forest produce—							
(*a*) Timber and fuel (000 cu. ft.)	216,213	152,249	262,037	223,305	258,277	306,479	Not available.
(*b*) Minor Produce (000 Rs.)	1,26,19	1,27,35	1,35,24	1,03,73	1,00,89	1,25,11	

B.—Indian States

——	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1941-42
Area under forests . (000 acres)	17,569	17,051	17,316	16,884*	18,709	19,211	Not available
Proportion of forest area to whole area.	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	12%	

*Incomplete.

VIII.—LIVE-STOCK

A.—British India (*excluding* Burma)

——	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
(i) Bulls and Bullocks . (000)	46,569	48,558	48,650	48,988	48,563	46,855
(ii) Cows . . . . „	35,795	36,433	36,484	36,518	36,936	36,445
(iii) (*a*) Male Buffaloes . . „	5,063	5,054	5,087	5,158	5,461	4,911
(*b*) Cow Buffaloes . . „	12,904	13,795	13,993	14,278	14,959	14,084
(iv) Sheep . . „	22,023	23,140	22,987	25,117	23,754	28,520
(v) Goats . . . . „	24,045	38,982	37,223	35,249	36,249	39,254
(vi) Area under fodder crops . (000 acres)	7,883	8,619	9,008	9,728	10,573	10,466
(vii) Number of cattle issued to the public from Government farms.	(*a*)	1,292	2,124	2,204	2,030	3,094
(viii) (*a*) Number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.	573	678	858	1,035	1,110	1,049
(*b*) Number of cases treated (000)	(*b*)	1,571	2,131	2,630	3,872	3,788

B.—Indian States

——	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
(i) Bulls and Bullocks . . (000)	10,484	10,564	11,104	14,324	14,285	17,073
(ii) Cows . . . . „	9,264	9,727	10,617	14,077	14,051	15,966
(iii) (*a*) Male Buffaloes . . „	1,029	923	957	1,159	1,082	1,370
(*b*) Cow Buffaloes . . „	3,916	3,923	4,146	5,643	5,970	6,761
(iv) Sheep . . . . „	12,491	12,185	14,456	18,268	18,237	20,541
(v) Goats . . . . „	6,243	9,902	10,515	14,087	14,847	20,115
(vi) Area under fodder crops . (000 acres)	2,094	2,999	3,406	3,149	3,117	(*a*)

(*a*) Not available.

(*b*) Not separately recorded. The combined figure for the number of cases treated and castrations performed during 1920-21 is 1,095,000.

IX.—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	1921	1925	1929	1933	1937	194	1943
Total value of production* (Rs. lakhs)	20,85	21,46	17,63	12,83	21,20	24,66	33,61
Quantity Produced							
1. *Coal*—							
British India . . (000 tons)	18,397	19,989	22,309	18,162	22,337	26,092	22,463
Indian States . . ,,	905	915	1,110	1,627	2,700	3,372	3,048
2. *Gold*—							
British India . . (Ounces)	10,147	329	36	282	34	97	29
Indian States . . ,,	380,780	393,513	363,797	335,774	330,710	285,833	252,193
3. *Petroleum*—							
British India . . (000 galls.)	9,591	26,778	52,748	57,008	75,658	101,451	95,719
Indian States . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. *Iron Ore*—							
British India . . (000 tons)	240	479	1,391	620	1,588	1,801	1,329
Indian States . . ,,	625	1,014	991	572	1,283	1,394	1,326
5. *Manganese Ore*—							
British India . . ,,	614	711	751	53	800	707	520
Indian States . . ,,	65	128	243	165	251	78	75
6. *Mica*—							
British India . . (Cwts.)	32,269	45,391	53,065	41,005	103,599	153,838	130,760
Indian States . . ,,	219	599	166	70	879	30,696	28,950
7. *Copper Ore and Matte*—							
British India . . (tons)	23,089	..	73,519	181,907	371,458	381,449	359,789
Indian States . . ,,	30	..	5	..	115	..	..
8. *Salt*—							
British India . . (000 tons)	1,334	1,084	1,439	1,368	1,493	1,779	1,927
Indian States . . ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. *Ilmenite*—							
British India . . (tons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian States . . ,,	..	328	23,670	52,980	181,047	129,040	37,440
10. *Building Materials* *—							
Value . . . (000 Rs.)	47,35	88,64	1,10,83	86,34	96,90	1,09,60	1,71,94

N.B.—British India figures are exclusive of Burma.

* Inclusive of Indian States.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

Year ending 31st March		1932-33	1934-35	1936-37	1938-39	1940-41	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
I. *Jute Manufactures* (including twist and yarn).	(000 tons)	903	950	1,253	1,221	1,109	1,247	1,068	1,097
II. Paper	(000 cwts)	804	892	971	1,184	1,753	1,821	1,752	2,001
III. *Iron and Steel*—									
(i) Pig iron	(000 tons)	880	1,343	1,552	1,576	1,959	1,804	1,687	1,303
(ii) Steel ingots.	„	591	834	861	977	1,285	1,299	1,366	1,264
(iii) Finished steel	„	359	551	613	726	925	907	978	923
IV. *Heavy Chemicals*—									
(i) Sulphoric acid	(000 cwts)	484	530	560	512	778	813	848	778
(ii) Sulphate of ammonia.	(000 tons)	8	14	18	15	28	25	22	23
V. *Cement*	„	593	781	997	1,512	1,727	2,183	2,112	2,044
VI. *Sugar* (all kinds)	(000 cwt.)	6,778	13,716	20,801	13,360	23,149	21,714	22,439	†
VIII. *Matches*	(000 gross)	18,790	16,450	20,764	21,064	23,124	14,831	17,964	17,095
VIII. *Petrol*	(000 gals.)	14,597	17,741	16,736	19,820	24,116	28,617	29,257	30,611
IX. *Kerosene*	„	24,402	30,912	35,822	38,731	41,774	24,660	16,919	15,936
X. *Rectified and denatured spirits.*‡	„	†	†	2,730	2,656	3,423	3,445	3,801	†
XI. *Paints*	(000 cwts.)	†	†	256*	577	805	991	1,150	1,129
XII. *Wheat flour*	(000 mds. of 82 $\frac{2}{15}$ lbs. each)	15,075	13,775	14,286	16,483	16,900	13,392	14,663	14,892

* For six months, October—March. ‡Quantity issued. † Not available.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—*contd.*

INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

Output of Cotton Manufactures

——	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1943-44	1944-45
Piece goods—								
Million yds. . . .	1,581	1,970	1,893	3,170	3,572	4,269	4,871	4,726
Million lbs.§ . . .	367	459	446	695	782	981	1,193	1,200
Yarn—								
Million lbs. . . .	660	719	648	1,013	1,051	1,349	1,680	1,651

§Includes knitted goods.

NUMBER OF LOOMS AND SPINDLES IN TEXTILE MILLS

(*a*) BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
I. *Cotton Mills*—						
(*a*) No. of mills .	227	254	248	277	297	358
(*b*) „ looms .	109,422	135,822	148,847	160,110	163,121	167,138
(*c*) „ spindles	6,243,948	7,470,290	7,643,113	8,108,942	8,042,088	8,503,029
II. *Jute Mills*—						
(*a*) No. of mills .	77	90	95	99	104	110
(*b*) „ looms .	41,588	50,359	52,409	60,506	65,273	68,882
(*c*) „ spindles	869,879	1,067,633	1,108,147	1,202,183	1,300,077	1,369,371
III. *Woollen Mills**—						
(*a*) No. of mills .	8	11	12	16	34	37
(*b*) „ looms .	1,576	1,834	1,216	1,118	1,751	1,872
(*c*) „ spindles	50,981	80,614	63,412	54,643	57,044	71,661

*Year ending 31st December.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—*concld.*

NUMBER OF LOOMS AND SPINDLES IN TEXTILE MILLS—*contd.*

(*b*) IN INDIAN STATES

Year ending 31st March	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
I. *Cotton Mills*—						
(*a*) No. of mills .	28	50	43	53	64	69
(*b*) „ looms .	8,531	14,858	16,537	20,594	27,890	30,576
(*c*) „ spindles	408,526	806,316	840,277	1,044,586	1,260,501	1,352,726
II. *Woollen Mills**						
(*a*) No. of mills .	2	5	5	5	5	5
(*b*) „ looms .	68	169	173	239	207	234
(*c*) „ spindles	2,920	9,469	9,259	9,744	11,063	11,367

*Year ending 31st December.

XI.—POWER PRODUCTION

Year	Units Generated		Units Sold	
	British India	Indian States	British India	Indian States
	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(Millions)
1939	2,150	383	1,805	314
1940	2,375	427	1,992	350
1941	2,769	464	2,339	377
1942	2,820	456	2,395	375
1943	3,060	518	2,584	428
1944	3,347	476	2,830	382

N.B.—All revised figures.

XII.—TRADE

TABLE I.—BALANCE OF TRADE

(*a*) BRITISH INDIA (*including* BURMA) (In lakhs of Rs.)

Year ending March	Exports of Indian Merchandise (Private)	Re-exports of foreign Merchandise (Private)	Imports of foreign Merchandise (Private)	Balance of Trade in Merchandise (Private)	Balance of transactions in Treasure (Private)	Total visible balance of trade
1920-21 . . .	2,40,41	18,04	3,35,60	—77,55	+1,29	—76,26
1921-22 . . .	2,31,38	14,06	2,66,34	—20,90	—12,16	—33,06
1922-23 . . .	2,99,16	15,16	2,24,31	+90,01	—60,26	+29,75
1923-24 . . .	3,48,84	13,07	2,17,03	+1,44,88	—48,65	+96,23
1924-25 . . .	3,84,66	13,51	2,43,16	+1,55,01	—94,27	+60,74
1925-26 . . .	3,74,84	10,49	2,24,20	+1,61,13	—51,88	+1,09,25
1926-27 . . .	3,01,44	8,01	2,29,98	+79,47	—39,33	+40,14
1927-28 . . .	3,19,15	9,54	2,46,72	+81,97	—32,19	+49,78
1928-29 . . .	3,30,13	7,83	2,51,49	+86,47	—34,36	+52,11
1929-30 . . .	3,10,80	7,13	2,38,95	+78,98	—26,20	+52,78
1930-31 . . .	2,20,49	5,14	1,63,58	+62,05	—24,43	+37,62
1931-32 . . .	1,55,89	4,66	1,25,72	+34,83	+55,65	+90,48
1932-33 . . .	1,32,27	3,22	1,32,27	+3,22	+64,93	+68,15
1933-34 . . .	1,47,25	3,42	1,15,00	+35,67	+57,23	+92,90
1934-35 . . .	1,51,67	3,55	1,31,80	+23,42	+52,54	+75,96
1935-36 . . .	1,60,52	3,76	1,33,75	+30,53	+36,37	+66,90
1936-37 . . .	1,96,13	6,24	1,24,60	+77,77	+14,50	+92,27

XII.—TRADE—*contd.*

TABLE I.—BALANCE OF TRADE—*contd.*

(*b*) BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Year ending March	Exports of Indian Merchandise (Private)	Re-exports of foreign Merchandise (Private)	Imports of foreign Merchandise (Private)	Balance of Trade in Merchandise (Private)	Balance of transactions in Treasure (Private)	Total visible balance of trade
1935-36 . . .	1,49,55	4,70	1,49,14	+5,11	+35,41	+40,52
1936-37 . . .	1,85,05	7,24	1,41,10	+51,19	+13,71	+64,90
1937-38 . . .	1,80,93	8,28	1,73,33	+15,88	+14,36	+30,24
1938-39 . . .	1,62,79	6,42	1,51,83	+17,38	+11,89	+29,27
1939-40 . . .	2,03,92	9,65	1,64,75	+48,82	+30,28	+79,10
1940-41 . . .	1,86,90	11,82	1,56,72	+42,00	+11,58	+53,58
1941-42 . . .	2,37,55	15,33	1,72,86	+80,02	+1,71	+81,73
1942-43 . . .	1,87,90	7,07	1,10,34	+84,63	+2,10	+86,73
1943-44 . . .	1,99,03	10,96	1,17,68	+92,31	+3,10	+95,41
1944-45 . . .	2,11,05	16,69	2,00,97	+26,77	+4,55	+31,32

N. B.—Since 1922-23, Imports of foreign merchandise are exclusive of railway materials imported direct by State railways working under company management.

TABLE II.—DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

——	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1944-45
A. *Sources of Imports*—(Percentage share in the total value of Imports).							
U. K.	61	54	45	37	38	23	20
Other Empire Countries	5	8	9	8	11	34	19
U. S. A. . . .	11	6	7	8	7	17	25
Other Foreign Countries	23	32	39	47	44	26	36
B. *Direction of Export Trade* (Percentage share in the total value of Exports *including Re-exports*)—							
U. K.	22	26	21	28	33	33	29*
Other Empire Countries	21	13	14	17	14	28	36*
U. S. A. . . .	15	9	12	7	19	16	21*
Other Foreign Countries .	42	52	53	48	44	23	14*

Excluding Re-exports.

XII—TRADE—*contd.*

TABLE III—COMPOSITION OF TRADE

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1944-45
A. *Exports of Indian Merchandise (Private)*—							
(I) Food, Drink and Tobacco.	43,67	1,05,42	67,34	37,32	40,23	41,70	49,55
Percentage of Total .	*18*	*28*	*21*	*29*	*21*	*22*	*23*
(II) Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,07,58	1,92,08	1,70,27	54,78	1,02,54	61,86	45,34
Percentage of Total .	*45*	*50*	*52*	*42*	*53*	*33*	*21*
(III) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	85,74	84,22	89,59	38,48	49,82	81,19	1,12,86
Percentage of Total .	*36*	*22*	*27*	*29*	*26*	*43*	*53*
B. *Imports of Foreign Merchandise (Private)*—							
(I) Food, Drink and Tobacco.	35,97	36,49	46,08	14,82	11,15	23,81	18,85
Percentage of Total .	*11*	*15*	*18*	*11*	*9*	*15*	*9*
(II) Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	17,64	21,02	22,52	20,49	19,42	42,10	1,17,26
Percentage of Total .	*5*	*9*	*9*	*16*	*16*	*27*	*58*
(III) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	2,74,46	1,85,52	1,80,30	94,53	92,40	89,51	62,47
Percentage of Total .	*84*	*76*	*73*	*73*	*75*	*57*	*31*

N. B.—Up to 1936-37 figures included Burma.

TABLE IV.—TRADE IN SELECTED ITEMS

A. Sea-Borne Imports into British India

—	Unit	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1944-45
Cotton piecegoods	Mill yds.	1,510	1,823	1,937	1,225	764	447	5
	Rs. lakhs	83,78	69,42	53,81	21,26	13,37	8,08	32
Iron and steel	Tons (000)	712	869	1,170	326	363	183	87
	Rs. lakhs	31,29	18,93	20,24	5,30	5,94	6,83	3,60
Sugar	Tons (000)	344	728	937	402	23	19	...
	Rs. lakhs	18,50	20,67	16,09	4,23	24	36	...
Soap	Cwts. (000)	313	361	406	296	48	25	3
	Rs. lakhs	1,41	1,32	1,58	83	27	18	2
Matches	Gross boxes (000	12,399	7,265	1,532	57	55	1,920	...
	Rs. lakhs	1,67	89	17	1	...	36	...
Cement	Tons (000)	131	114	127	83	51	5	...
	Rs. lakhs	1,39	69	68	29	19	5	1
Dyes (from coal tar)	Lbs. (000)	10,630	18,712	19,591	12,957	16,949	13,330	8,811
	Rs. lakhs	3,37	2,56	2,28	2,17	2,61	4,55	6,41
Electric wire and wires cables	Rs. lakhs	1,22	67	99	59	94	1,02	1,20
Liquors	Gals. (000)	5,745	5,320	6,790	5,415	5,069	3,965	1,005
	Rs. lakhs	4,90	3,28	3,57	2,26	2,40	1,99	1,47
Machinery and Millwork	Rs. lakhs	22,38	14,74	18,36	10,54	14,14	11,15	15,15
Kerosene oil	Gals. (000)	57,192	71,980	104,660	59,494	62,209	171,883	96,223
	Rs. lakhs	4,31	4,78	5,76	2,54	1,96	7,97	6,49

N.B.—Up to 1936-37 figures included Burma.

TABLE IV.—TRADE IN SELECTED ITEMS—*contd.*

A. Sea-Borne Imports into British India

	Unit	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1944-45
Paper and pasteboard . . .	Cwts. (000)	(a)	1,699	2,313	2,640	3,203	2,103	671
	Rs. lakhs	7,30	3,03	3,30	2,86	2,82	3,94	2,61
Cotton raw	Tons (000)	9	20	29	85	65	89	90
	Rs. lakhs	1,69	4,25	3,90	7,26	5,85	9,43	24,01
Cotton twist and yarn . . .	Lbs. (000)	47,333	55,907	43,766	45,103	28,520	19,335	192
	Rs. lakhs	13,58	9,66	6,29	3,79	2,55	2,18	4
Motor cars	Nos.	15,432	9,380	19,567	6,201	12,939	5,058	13
	Rs. lakhs	7,82	2,20	4,21	1,29	2,43	1,15	1

B. Sea-borne Exports from British India.

Raw cotton	Tons (000)	371	594	663	368	762	387	57
	Rs. lakhs	41,63	91,23	66,25	20,37	44,41	23,56	6,93
Cotton piece goods . . .	Yds. million	146	182	149	66	102	390	423
	Rs. lakhs	7,51	6,86	5,37	2,09	263	10,64	33,79
Jute raw	Tons (000)	472	696	898	563	821	243	160
	Rs. lakhs	16,36	29,09	32,35	9,73	14,77	7,85	7,50

N. B.—Up to 1936-37 figures included Burma.

(*a*) Information not available.

TABLE IV.—TRADE IN SELECTED ITEMS—*concld.*

B. SEA-BORNE EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA—*contd.*

—	Unit	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1944-45
Jute Manufactures—								
Bags	Nos. million	534	425	498	415	567	678	387
	Rs. lakhs	23,91	23,21	24,93	11,16	12,09	20,31	24,50
Cloth	Yds. million	1,353	1,456	1,568	1,012	1,708	1,546	1,304
	Rs. lakhs	28,54	28,28	31,64	10,24	15,47	24,16	34,45
Groundnuts	Tons (000)	104	376	788	433	739	339	215
	Rs. lakhs	2,85	10,67	19,37	7,12	12,29	4,06	6,31
Linseed	Tons (000)	188	371	157	72	296	238	92
	Rs. lakhs	6,14	9,74	3,31	91	4,36	3,69	2,74
Hides and skins (raw)*	Tons (000)	30	45	60	27	43	27	12
	Rs. lakhs	5,24	6,73	9,47	2,76	4,35	3,08	3,95
Manganese ore	Tons (000)	780	639	681	198	677	510	157
	Rs. lakhs	1,78	1,62	1,97	48	1,31	1,47	53
Mica	Cwts. (000)	71	82	96	40	180	139	77
	Rs. lakhs	1,01	1,03	90	32	94	1,47	2,94
Tea	Lbs. million	285	340	360	379	302	349	415
	Rs. lakhs	12,15	33,39	26,60	17,15	20,04	27,79	38,12
Lac	Cwts. (000)	309	427	743	418	834	594	438
	Rs. lakhs	7,58	7,55	8,64	1,24	2,34	2,25	4,32

N. B.— Up to 1936-37 figures included Burma.
* Excluding cuttings.

XII.—TRADE—*concld.*

TABLE V.—COASTING TRADE

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

(In lakhs of Rs.)

—	1935-36	1937-38	1939-40	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Indian Merchandise —						
Imports . . .	37,63	41,62	34,45	27,86	41,17	98,26
Exports . . .	38,70	41,29	34,86	29,45	47,31	1,02,60
Foreign Merchandise —						
Imports . . .	4,81	5,83	5,25	5,31	6,33	11,00
Exports . . .	6,40	7,67	7,16	7,53	10,82	12,47
Total (Foreign and Indian)—						
Imports . . .	42,45	47,46	39,70	33,17	47,50	1,09,26
Exports . . .	45,10	48,96	42,02	36,98	58,13	1,15,07

TABLE VI.—VOLUME OF INLAND TRADE OF INDIA (*excluding* BURMA) IN CERTAIN IMPORTANT COMMODITIES*

(In Mds. 000)

—	1920-21	1933-34	1935-36	1937-38	1939-40	1941-42	1943-44
Wheat	34,923	19,702	22,192	32,562	27,502	29,905	24,979
Sugar (*excluding molasses*)	5,159	17,150	18,031	23,149	15,652	24,907	17,079
Cement	Not available	12,311	17,768	22,742	25,638	33,932	22,290
Cotton piecegoods . .	5,953	9,441	10,132	11,190	11,294	11,444	11,004
Coal and Coke . .	373,100	345,964	386,792	464,286	496,513	494,244	440,759
Iron and Steel Bars, Sheets, Girders and other Commercial forms of Iron and Steel	21,164	30,392	40,504	38,655	41,987	38,051	28,813
Hides and Skins, raw .	1,617	2,691	2,506	2,970	3,383	3,637	3,097
Hides and Skins, tanned and leather	113	678	612	610	869	864	53

*Publication of relevant statistics was discontinued in 1922 and resumed in 1933.

XIII.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TABLE I.—ALL RAILWAYS (*excluding* BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	Route mileage	Gross earnings Rs. (Lakhs)	No. of passengers carried No. (000)	Volume of goods traffic Tons (000)	No. of passengers miles (millions)	No. of Goods ton Miles (millions)
1923-24 . . .	36,344	1,03,65	552,616	68,723	18,758	18,248
1924-25 . . .	36,475	1,10,44	540,641	73,393	19,203	20,630
1925-26 . . .	36,757	1,08,43	563,124	74,781	19,570	19,194
1926-27 . . .	37,166	1,07,73	568,786	80,809	19,596	19,692
1927-28 . . .	37,804	1,13,18	585,989	84,297	20,862	21,101
1928-29 . . .	39,019	1,13,89	584,736	85,110	21,300	21,118
1929-30 . . .	39,678	1,11,21	601,173	81,882	22,295	20,729
1930-31 . . .	40,224	1,02,34	546,965	78,432	19,987	19,703
1931-32 . . .	40,756	93,47	482,989	70,600	17,536	17,748
1932-33 . . .	40,904	92,74	480,686	67,152	17,109	16,670
1933-34 . . .	40,898	95,92	469,283	72,492	16,695	18,082
1934-35 . . .	40,961	99,03	475,855	80,328	17,294	19,675
1935-36 . . .	41,058	1,00,22	483,132	82,949	17,672	19,911
1936-37 . . .	41,068	1,04,37	489,606	82,406	17,785	20,789
1937-38 . . .	41,076	1,07,57	521,289	87,289	18,847	22,777
1938-39 . . .	41,133	1,07,15	530,623	88,361	18,743	22,159
1939-40 . . .	41,156	1,11,50	529,675	92,179	18,522	23,492
1940-41 . . .	41,052	1,26,36	575,732	92,780	19,933	25,289
1941-42 . . .	40,477	1,44,69	623,163	96,995	22,020	28,043
1942-43 . . .	40,525	1,67,89	622,255	95,260	24,353	28,107
1943-44 . . .	40,512	1,99,32	789,866	96,679	32,506	28,379
1944-45 . . .	40,509	2,32,62	926,699	101,712	37,591	28,411

XIII.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*contd.*

TABLE II.—ROADS

IN BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

As at 31st March	Mileage			Number of registered Motor vehicles running
	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	
1928	58,461	135,824	194,285	127,108
1929	64,839	170,247	235,086	151,555
1930	67,996	175,226	243,222	174,858
1931	71,036	171,043	242,079	185,275
1932	71,431	181,962	253,393	189,667
1933	73,665	182,447	256,112	177,276
1934	72,849	184,946	257,795	186,706
1935	*61,835* 73,131	*86,913* 186,970	*148,748* 260,101	151,193
1936	77,149	218,505	295,654	142,924
1937	77,266	225,617	302,883	151,717
1938	Not available			146,429
1939				159,245
1940				136,985
1941				139,553
1942				120,645
1943	*67,730*	*158,363*	*226,093*	121,232
1944	(a)	(a)	(a)	131,069

N. E.—Figures in italics relate to extra-municipal roads only.
(a) Not available.

XIII.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*contd.*

TABLE III.—SHIPPING

Year ending 31st March	Vessels cleared				No. of passengers carried in unberthed passenger ships* (000)
	Foreign Trade		Coasting Trade*		
	No.	Tonnage (000 tons)	No.	Tonnage (000 tons)	
1920-21	4,172	7,427	112,790	8,881	2,075
1921-22	4,089	8,013	109,492	10,482	2,001
1922-23	3,895	8,196			2,130
1923-24	3,951	8,577			1,976
1924-25	4,090	9,042			2,058
1925-26	3,840	8,834			2,013
1926-27	3,756	8,694			2,008
1927-28	3,916	8,702			1,893
1928-29	4,074	9,355	Not available	Not available	1,728
1929-30	4,032	9,736			1,762
1930-31	3,753	8,791			1,702
1931-32	3,402	8,188			1,609
1932-33	3,274	7,805	75,688	15,403	1,547
1933-34	3,302	8,166	81,803	16,328	1,407
1934-35	3,640	8,717	81,036	17,437	1,638
1935-36	3,631	9,041	95,322	17,493	1,559
1936-37	3,810	9,475	96,401	17,407	1,538
1937-38	4,359	10,879	100,385	18,553	1,828
1938-39	4,488	11,010	99,968	19,134	1,824
1939-40	4,631	10,396	94,318	16,238	1,134
1940-41	4,567	7,400	85,456	10,129	802
1941-42	6,000	7,450	97,260	7,470	
1942-43	5,020	4,397	93,962	5,645	(a)
1943-44	3,801	4,161	84,050	5,561	
1944-45	4,265	6,581	61,135	7,939	

*Corrected for Burma

(a) Not available.

XIII.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*concld.*

TABLE IV.—CIVIL AVIATION

	1933	1935	1937	1939	1941	1943	1944
Mileage flown by Indian Regular Air Services (Internal)	153,680	553,754	622,193	1,561,028	1,292,397	1,925,980	2,110,405
Number of passengers carried	155	553	1,178	3,331	3,747	7,574	13,387
Weight of mails carried (tons)	10·5	43·4	61·2	202·7	63·4	184·2	168·9

TABLE V.—POSTAL TRAFFIC

British India (*excluding* BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	1923-24	1927-28	1931-32	1935-36	1939-40	1943-44
1. Number of Post Offices	19,027	21,085	23,374	23,123	24,741	25,841
2. Number of Postal articles handled (000)	1,156,322	1,286,776	1,118,168	1,125,548	1,255,475	1,574,934
3. Money Orders issued—						
(*a*) No. (000)	30,548	35,701	35,256	37,747	44,101	57,601
(*b*) Value (Rs. lakhs)	71,20	79,88	70,13	71,73	83,34	1,46,82
4. Postal earnings* (Rs. lakhs)	6,79	7,45	7,37	7,91	8,32	14,60
5. Total telegraph line-mileage*	85,682	94,401	99,821	100,444	100,952	106,965
6. Number of telegraph messages* (000)	19,050	19,974	17,162	17,251	18,611	27,920
7. Total telegraph* Revenue †(Rs. lakhs)	3,15	3,38	3,28	3,57	4,17	10,57
8. Number of telephones connected*	13,628	19,932	21,355	26,306	34,501	113,200
	23,696	*29,909*	*32,476*	*40,701*	*54,935*	*2,700*
9. Total Rental of telephones* (Rs. lakhs)	29	43	54	74	1,14	2,72
	53	*68*	*74*	*87*	*1,11*	*1,02*

*Including Burma prior to 1937-38. †Includes Telephone and Wireless Branches.

N.B.—Figures in italics relate to non-Government Exchanges, most of which were taken over by Government in 1943-44.

TABLE VI.—THE PROGRESS OF BROADCASTING

—	1927	1930	1933	1936	1939	1942	1944
Number of Broadcast receiver licences in force (1)	3,598	7,719	10,872	37,797	92,772	165,675	194,000
Total Number of programme transmission hours (2) [All India Radio]	..	..	..	7,335	29,859	43,960	51,002

(1) As at 31st December. (2) For the year ending March.

XIV.—BANKING AND CURRENCY

As at 31st December	Joint Stock Banks*			Exchange Banks		Imperial Bank	
	Number	Capital and Reserves (Rs. lakhs)	Deposits (Rs. lakhs)	Number	Deposits in India (Rs. lakhs)	Capital and Reserves (Rs. lakhs)	Deposits (Rs. lakhs)
1921 . .	65	13,40	80,16	17	75,20	9,77	65,78
1922 . .	68	11,75	65,02	18	73,38	9,96	57,00
1923 . .	69	10,85	47,69	18	68,44	10,18	74,20
1924 . .	70	11,79	55,20	18	70,63	10,43	76,71
1925 . .	74	11,78	57,91	18	70,55	10,55	77,83
1926 . .	75	12,10	63,15	18	71,54	10,72	73,90
1927 . .	77	12,30	64,30	18	68,86	10,87	72,07
1928 . .	74	12,29	66,35	18	71,14	11,02	71,30
1929 . .	78	12,69	66,30	18	66,66	11,10	71,64
1930 . .	88	13,31	67,65	18	68,11	11,15	76,60
1931 . .	88	13,36	66,19	17	67,47	10,77	63,86
1932 . .	86	13,50	76,27	18	73,07	11,05	68,36
1933 . .	89	13,64	76,42	18	70,78	11,12	74,13
1934 . .	105	14,16	81,88	17	71,40	11,28	74,28
1935 . .	100	14,59	89,72	17	76,18	11,39	79,09
1936 . .	113	15,42	103,61	19	75,23	11,41	78,80
1937 . .	147	14,95	108,55	18	73,21	11,43	81,08
1938 . .	163	15,56	106,81	18	67,20	11,48	81,51
1939 . .	170	15,89	101,01	19	74,08	11,23	87,84
1940 . .	180	17,09	125,02	20	85,33	11,25	96,03
1941 . .	188	18,75	149,09	17	106,73	11,25	108,92
1942(*a*) . .	205	21,73	218,35	16	1,16,85	11,38	1,63,46
1943(*a*) . .	244	29,64	359,89	16	1,40,19	11,48	2,14,53

*With a paid-up capital of over a lakh of rupees.

(*a*) Excluding Burma.

XIV.—BANKING AND CURRENCY—*contd.*

Year ending in	Co-operative Banks			General	
	Number	Capital and Reserves	Deposits and Loans held	Notes in circulation*	Total cheque clearances†
		(Rs. lakhs.)	(Rs. lakhs.)	(Rs. lakhs).	(Rs. lakhs).
1921 . .	41	1,07	4,78	1,47,88	29,76,54
1922 . .	51	1,34	6,46	1,57,23	20,24,90
1923 . .	68	1,75	8,43	1,61,10	20,60,08
1924 . .	80	2,35	10,02	1,69,06	18,03,31
1925 . .	101	2,39	12,55	1,66,55	18,06,01
1926 . .	114	2,93	14,68	1,67,71	16,88,53
1927 . .	131	3,37	18,98	1,64,31	16,09,57
1928 . .	142	3,98	22,01	1,74,53	16,74,59
1929 . .	159	4,42	24,01	1,78,10	19,81,10
1930 . .	179	4,13	27,03	1,59,30	19,99,74
1931 . .	199	5,91	40,24	1,47,93	17,30,65
1932 . .	231	6,85	32,77	1,65,17	15,15,66
1933 . .	251	7,87	38,75	1,50,34	16,18,53
1934 . .	261	8,05	33,12	1,63,88	16,41,20
1935 . .	270	8,87	33,34	1,63,56	17,33,01
1936. .	288	9,73	34,84	1,68,82	18,43,35
1937 . .	300	10,25	35,33	1,94,35	19,31,66
1938 . .	296	10,00	35,23	1,86,12	20,51,12 (20,02,85)
1939 . .	304	10,69	38,78	1,89,10	19,74,54 (23,50,46)
1940 . .	318	11,16	39,09	2,38,55	23,18,73 (21,91,24)
1941 . .	321	11,15	38,18	2,57,66	21,48,96 (27,75,49)
1942 . .	334	11,51	44,05	4,10,07	26,84,22 (29,79,09)
1943 . .	337	11,81	47,95	6,43,58	28,15,71 (45,79,22)
1944 . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	8,82,49	42,81,48 (56,14,67)
1945 . .				10,84,88	52,79,30

*As on the last Friday of March.

† At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Delhi. centres for years ending March. For Rangoon, figures from December 1941 are not available. The bracketed figures include cheque clearances for other centres which have been added from time to time since 1939.

(*a*) Not available.

XIV.—BANKING AND CURRENCY—*concld.*

Average of Friday figures	Reserve Bank			Scheduled Banks		
	Capital and Reserves	Government Deposits	Other Deposits*	Liabilities	Advances and bills discounted	Advances, etc., as percentage of liabilities
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	
1935-36 . . .	10,00	11,26	27,35	2,20,56	91,26	41.38
1936-37 . . .	10,00	9,83	26,97	2,29,90	99,81	43.41
1937-38 . . .	10,00	11,37	25,65	2,41,81	1,19,71	49.51
1938-39 . . .	10,00	14,90	16,94	2,37,83	1,20,71	50.75
1939-40 . . .	10,00	13,84	18,87	2,45,68	1,31,14	53.38
1940-41 . . .	10,00	17,40	38,75	2,68,84	1,25,97	46.86
1941-42 . . .	10,00	17,60	41,62	3,18,96	1,25,13	39.23
1942-43 . . .	10,00	21,09	60,66	4,10,49	97,86	23.83
1943-44 . . .	10,00	42,47	71,34	5,99,41	1,61,73	26.98
1944-45 . . .	10,00	1,79,50	1,03,82	7,78,92	2,35,38	30.22

*Banks and local bodies.

NOTE.—From 1942-43 figures are for India only.

XV.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

(INDIA *excluding* BURMA)

As at 31st March	Number of Depositors	Balance of Deposits (Rs. lakhs)
1921.	1,807,940	22,13
1925	2,082,653	24,82
1929	1,952,597	33,42
1933	2,641,785	41,99
1937	3,797,652	72,59
1939	4,240,791	81,86
1940	4,582,752	78,32
1941	2,844,321	59,51
1942	2,755,968 *12,482*	52,07 *11*
1943	2,563,578 *94,413*	52,22 *41*
1944	2,773,548 *2,307,688*	64,18 *3,53*

NOTE.—Figures in iitalics relate to the Defence Savings Bank.

XVI.—INSURANCE

A.—LIFE ASSURANCE

(i) Indian Companies

Financial Year ending in	No. of Companies reporting	Realisable assets	No. of policies in force	Premium income*	New Business sum assured
		(Rs. lakhs)		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1921 . .	45	10,76	Not available	1,60 *18*	5,47
1922 . .	48	11,61	,,	1,74 *22*	5,64
1923 . .	45	12,52	,,	1,86 *26*	5,85
1924 . .	48	13,57	,,	2,04 *29*	6,89
1925 . .	49	14,68	,,	2,25 *33*	8,15
1926 . .	51	16,04	,,	2,53 *37*	10,35
1927 . .	56	17,60	,,	2,92 *41*	12,77
1928 . .	59	21,67	412,446	3,35 *46*	15,41
1929 . .	62	23,67	483,832	3,90 *51*	17,29
1930 . .	68	25,57	528,324	4,30 *56*	16,51
1931 . .	81	28,23	517,439	4,67 *61*	17,76
1932 . .	93	31,02	570,433	5,18 *65*	19,66
1933 . .	110	35,61	653,116	5,77 *66*	24,83
1934 . .	133	39,97	761,286	6,58 *69*	28,92
1935 . .	149	43,61	857,246	7,45 *72*	32,81
1936 . .	165	47,95	1,015,406	8,44 *74*	37,80
1937 . .	180	53,18	1,146,986	9,82 *77*	41,74
1938 . .	186	59,20 61,62(*a*)	1,300,869	11,50 *79*	46,68
1939 . .	181	66,74 69,14(*a*)	1,402,159	12,18 *81*	45,96
1940 . .	174	75,87(*a*)	1,447,134	11,73 *83*	35,23
1941 . .	175	84,37(*a*)	1,504,598	12,28 *84*	36,69
1942 . .	177	96,73(*a*)	1,528,217	12,74 *81*	37,90
1943 . .	191	1,06,80(*a*)	1,693,081	15,48 *78*	65,23

*Figures in italics relate to Post Office Insurance.

(*a*) Relates to all Indian insurers.

XVI.—INSURANCE—*contd.*

A.—LIFE ASSURANCE—*contd.*

(ii) NON-INDIAN COMPANIES

Indian Business

Financial year ending in	Number of policies in force	Total premium income	New Business sums assured
		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1921.	Not available	Not available	Not available
1922.	,,	,,	,,
1923.	,,	,,	,,
1924.	,,	,,	,,
1925.	,,	,,	,,
1926.	,,	,,	,,
1927.	,,	,,	,,
1928.	151,925	2,90	9,56
1929.	183,640	3,43	12,22
1930.	202,703	3,89	11,76
1931.	211,769	4,10	9,59
1932.	219,767	4,23	8,75
1933.	231,003	4,43	8,90
1934.	244,483	4,80	10,14
1935.	259,159	5,09	11,62
1936.	272,238	5,17	10,87
1937.	272,310	5,27	9,66
1938.	276,143	5,12	8,42
1939.	165,646	3,13	4,11
1940.	181,247	3,30	3,80
1941.	165,250	3,26	5,37
1942.	196,431	3,99	6,36
1943.	192,784	4,23	9,18

XVI—INSURANCE—*concld.*

B.—FIRE, MARINE, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

Financial year ending in	No. of Indian Companies reporting	Total premium income of Indian Companies	Total premium income on Indian business of Non-Indian Companies
		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1921.	Not available	Not available	Not available
1922.	,,	,,	,,
1923.	,,	,,	,,
1924.	,,	,,	,,
1925.	,,	,,	,,
1926.	,,	,,	,,
1927.	,,	,,	,,
1928.	16	1,46	2,13
1929.	20	1,35	2,44
1930.	22	1,67	2,23
1931.	23	1,59	1,91
1932.	28	1,62	1,82
1933.	31	1,68	1,79
1934.	24	1,43	1,93
1935.	24	1,43	2,04
1936.	29	1,44	2,00
1937.	33	2,04	2,02
1938.	31	1,68	1,93
1939.	33	1,88	2,35
1940.	34	2,10	2,43
1941.	39	2,54	2,65
1942.	41	3,20	5,32
1943.	72	3,98	4,74

XVII.—JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE

A.—PAID-UP CAPITAL OF COMPANIES AT WORK IN INDIA

(The figures in italics denote the number of companies)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1942-43
I.—British India (*ex*-Burma)—							
ALL COMPANIES . .	*4,093* 1,50,54	*4,561* 2,39,76	*5,500* 2,43,44	*7,252* 2,47,52	*10,061* 2,72,24	*10,658* 2,92,98	*11,783* 3,16,38
1. Banking, Loans and Insurance	*729* 19,03	*889* 17,24	*1,443* 23,01	*2,137* 26,02	*2,759* 30,84	*2,233* 24,92	*2,107* 29,33
2. Transit and Transport	*240* 16,75	*185* 21,58	*219* 20,12	*306* 20,93	*418* 21,86	*524* 24,15	*617* 23,37
3. Public Utility Companies	*29* 6,35	*56* 11,25	*87* 14,67	*149* 16,74	*291* 18,33	*354* 23,12	*357* 29,43
4. Mutual Trading Associations	*41* 14	*50* 13	*48* 15	*55* 16	*54* 21	*50* 17	*47* 17
5. Printing, Publishing and Stationery	*162* 90	*205* 2,09	*224* 2,65	*282* 2,77	*467* 3,20	*536* 3,47	*546* 3,60
6. Chemicals and Allied Trades	*104* 1,65	*80* 1,91	*105* 2,27	*165* 2,25	*308* 2,97	*469* 5,89	*553* 6,64
7. Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding	*40* 2,88	*36* 5,14	*53* 3,00	*63* 3,11	*101* 3,79	*133* 9,05	*207* 9,45
8. Engineering . .	*76* 3,32	*81* 3,77	*91* 4,07	*136* 4,71	*194* 5,87	*226* 5,19	*303* 6,10
9. Tanneries and Leather Trade	*47* 85	*28* 54	*25* 51	*33* 53	*50* 73	*57* 72	*70* 84
10. Glass . . .	*14* 7	*12* 17	*12* 21	*16* 20	*29* 23	*45* 30	*59* 37
11. Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies)	*92* 2,48	*106* 7,07	*130* 6,77	*231* 7,63	*427* 6,91	*638* 8,91	*770* 10,23
12. Tobacco (Cigar etc.) .	*13* 4,16	*9* 5,96	*7* 4,30	*19* 4,36	*35* 5,14	*28* 4,69	*30* 4,69
13. Match . . .	*8* 4	*22* 18	*26* 71	*29* 87	*35* 76	*29* 80	*32* 81
14. Miscellaneous Trading and Manufacturing Companies	*878* 19,04	*1,114* 44,94	*1,253* 45,20	*1,608* 43,58	*2,202* 47,29	*2,487* 50,36	*3,009* 54,10
15. Mills and Presses .	*631* 44,35	*654* 67,37	*684* 65,31	*721* 62,38	*879* 61,97	*981* 68,86	*1,071* 73,41
16. Planting Companies .	*450* 8,30	*447* 9,98	*537* 12,52	*533* 13,79	*559* 14,40	*512* 13,39	*535* 13,64

XVII.—JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE—*contd.*

A.—PAID-UP CAPITAL OF COMPANIES AT WORK IN INDIA—*contd.*

(The figures in italics denote the number of Companies)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1942-43
17. Mining and Quarrying	*319* 13,19	*307* 22,62	*274* 21,84	*275* 21,15	*338* 22,00	*302* 20,17	*349* 20,45
Estate, Land and Buildings	*75* 3,56	*85* 5,67	*96* 6,67	*131* 9,80	*187* 11,53	*260* 13,01	*315* 13,72
19. Breweries and Distilleries	*12* 54	*12* 36	*14* 68	*11* 33	*16* 57	*18* 61	*20* 69
20. Sugar Manufacture	*39* 1,24	*43* 1,92	*33* 1,91	*106* 2,36	*196* 9,26	*158* 11,28	*160* 11,50
21. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	*60* 1,65	*54* 1,76	*80* 2,12	*167* 2,29	*400* 2,85	*474* 3,26	*467* 3,08
II.—INDIAN STATES—ALL COMPANIES	*425* 6,15	*382* 9,03	*535* 10,19	*1,175* 11,94	*890* 13,52	*980* 16,60	*987* 19,75
1. Banking, Loans and Insurance	*88* 2,09	*100* 2,59	*260* 3,18	*863* 2,11	*514* 4,06	*406* 4,12	*331* 4,52
2. Public Service Companies	*2* 7	*4* 7	*4* 9	*6* 10	*14* 26	*21* 25	*19* 26
3. Printing, Publishing and Stationery	*24* 4	*17* 4	*20* 4	*23* 5	*31* 6	*31* 6	*27* 7
4. Chemicals and Allied Trades	*11* 14	*8* 15	*8* 3	*9* 4	*19* 9	*24* 43	*26* 77
5. Miscellaneous Trading and Manufacturing Companies	*150* 73	*118* 98	*116* 1,09	*133* 1,18	*147* 1,33	*235* 1,26	*318* 2,15
6. Mills and Presses	*62* 2,18	*56* 4,21	*44* 4,22	*50* 4,78	*62* 5,53	*82* 5,88	*89* 6,97
7. Planting Companies	*48* 46	*39* 56	*47* 63	*38* 91	*45* 84	*76* 1,74	*81* 1,98
8. Mining and Quarrying	*10* 12	*9* 11	*9* 76	*10* 77	*10* 79	*13* 79	*10* 93

XVII.—JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE—*contd.*

B.—PAID-UP CAPITAL OF COMPANIES AT WORK IN INDIA BUT REGISTERED ELSEWHERE

(The figures in italics denote the number of companies)

£(000)

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1942-43
I.—British India (ex-Burma)—							
ALL COMPANIES . .	*625* 480,862	*728* 591,818	*782* 689,253	*821* 796,476	*793* 687,114	*801* 745,463	*781* 694,594
1. Banking, Loans and Insurance	*140* 170,672	*163* 207,376	*163* 153,953	*162* 169,699	*159* 137,607	*158* 171,610	*156* 164,767
2. Transport and Transit	*46* 54,412	*50* 69,529	*42* 68,203	*44* 66,333	*46* 66,355	*44* 78,581	*41* 68,230
3. Public Service Companies	*8* 6,877	*7* 6,622	*9* 12,783	*12* 46,811	*9* 47,49]	*710* 38,822	*8* 8,798
4. Mutual Trading Associations	*2* 75	*2* 63	*2* 3,224	*2* [illegible]	*2* 3,304	*2* 3,228	*2* 3,228
5. Printing, Publishing and Stationery	*14* 3,034	*13* 1,358	*17* 1,376	*22* 1,803	*24* 2,653	*25* 2,524	*25* 2,524
6. Chemicals and Allied Trades	*18* 5,062	*13* 22,461	*12* 22,28 (	*12* 25,186	*13* 19,130	*14* 17,444	*13* 17,419
7. Iron, Steel and Ship building	*21* 14,974	*15* 36,872	*19* 38,107	*18* 50,652	*19* 5	*18* 43,994	*17* 43,849
8. Engineering . .	*35* 91,795	*41* 86,622	*46* 85,817	*53* 88,451	*51* 92,568	*50* 99,479	*52* 99,801
9. Tanneries and Leather Trade	*2* ..	*1* ..	*1* ..	*4* 294	*5* 294	*6* 896	*6* 1,033
10. Glass . . .	*5* 50	*3* 50	*3* 50	*3* 50	*2* ..	*1* ...	*1* ...
11. Agencies (including managing Agent Companies)	*17* 60,200	*17* 5,338	*22* 1,875	*23* 1,570	*19* 543	*22* 3,220	*21* 3,191
12. Tobacco (Cigar etc.) .	*2* 215	*2* 40	*7* 40	*8* 40	*8* 50	*9* ..	*10* ...
13. Match . . .	.. ..	.. ..	*1* 14,869	*1* 4,956	*1* 4,956	*1* 6,471	*1* 6,471
14. Miscellaneous Trading and Manufacturing Companies	*86* 47,366	*161* 112,778	*174* 93,467	*186* 81,832	*176* 118,602	*185* 115,519	*177* 113,130
15. Mills and Presses .	*19* 2,898	*20* 5,445	*14* 3,106	*16* 37,294	*1 2* 3,903	*13* 3,717	*13* 3,717
16. Planting Companies .	*186* 19,099	*192* 24,956	*198* 28,532	*200* 30,454	*1 56* 30,468	*190* 29,144	*187* 28,828

XVII.—JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE—*contd.*

B.—PAID-UP CAPITAL OF COMPANIES AT WORK IN INDIA BUT REGISTERED ELSEWHERE—*contd.*

(The figures in italics denote the number of companies)

£(000)

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-2	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41	1942-4
17. Mining and Quarrying.	*21* 3,825	*23* 7,132	*25* 155,107	*26* 180,881	*21* 108,405	*27* 123,823	*26* 122,607
18. Estate, Land and Buildings	.. ...	*3* 242	*6* 348	*5* 372	*6* 1,012	*6* 335	*5* 336
19. Breweries and Distillories	.. ..	.. ..	*1* 600	*1* 1,600	*1* 1,600	*1* 1,600	*1* 1,600
20. Sugar Manufacture .	*2* 307	*2* 307	*1* 280	*1* 280	*1* 280	*2* 307	*2* 307
21. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	.. ..	*1* 4,629	*3* 4,629	*5* 4,629	*7* 4,630	*9* 4,693	*9* 4,693
II.—INDIAN STATES—							
ALL COMPANIES . .	*35* 6,354	*33* 3,708	*45* 18,001	*44* 10,979	*47* (:4	*45* 14,128	*46* 14,015
1. Banking, Loans and Insurance	*1* 1,493	*1* 88	*4* 160	*4* 164	*3* 164	... ...	... ...
2. Public Service Companies	*1* ..	*1* 62	*1* 55	*1* 55	*1* 55	*1* 55	*1* 55
3. Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding	.. ..	.. ..	*1* 9,324	*1* 6,616	*1* 6,616	*1* 6,616	*1* 6,616
4. Miscellaneous Trading and Manufacturing Companies	*4* 195	*6* 152	*3* 4,098	*2* 13	*3* 209	*4* 3,004	*4* 3,002
5. Mills and Presses .	*4* 331	*4* 456	*4* 240	*4* 256	*4* 337	*4* 356	*4* 363
6. Planting Companies .	*17* 2,053	*13* 1,205	*24* 2,3	*24* 2,099	*27* 2,095	*27* 2,144	*28* 2,169
7. Mining and Quarrying.	*8* 2,282	*8* 1,745	*8* 1,745	*8* 1,777	*8* 1,548	*8* 1,953	*8* 1,810

XVII.—JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE—*concld.*

C.—THE ECONOMIC ADVISER'S INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

(*Base: 1928=100*)

Industry	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Cotton . .	100·0	99·1	37·9	52·5	82·8	33·9	90·1	89·0	98·8	138·2	208·3	154·6	220·1	489·1	760·7
Jute . .	100·0	85·6	37·9	8·7	12·6	19·8	34·4	39·8	25·9	11·1	—9·8	13·6	48·8	46·8	49·2
Tea . .	100·0	59·8	14·9	—19·8	—1·1	93·9	50·2	63·5	70·8	108·4	73·9	96·2	95·4	141·3	219·5
Coal . .	100·0	98·4	122·1	91·2	75·0	60·3	59·7	63·8	62·5	71·8	142·4	139·1	140·2	114·9	110·3
Sugar . .	100·0	79·6	93·6	144·5	253·9	254·2	194·2	157·7	247·0	122·3	157·7	179·4	180·0	247·3	219·8
Iron and Steel	100·0	18·6	70·6	78·0	66·2	90·3	169·2	192·9	179·0	211·6	316·7	289·3	300·7	387·3	403·3
Paper . .	100·0	93·2	91·3	86·6	92·4	110·8	108·1	136·4	157·4	182·8	172·1	151·8	358·7	432·2	488·4
Total of all Industries	100·0	78·0	47·1	27·8	34·6	44·2	62·6	69·2	63·1	61·1	68·1	72·4	99·9	135·4	169·4

XVIII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A.—BRITISH INDIA (EXCLUDING BURMA)

Co-operative year ending in	No. of Societies	No. of members	Total working capital (Rs. 000)	Loans issued during the year (Rs. 000)
1921	38,478	1,621,936	21,33,99	12,78,61
1922	42,600	1,839,752	25,33,92	13,74,64
1923	46,219	1,970,258	29,45,36	16,42,82
1924	50,982	2,182,986	33,97,27	18,99,93
1925	57,345	2,440,189	40,14,13	25,60,19
1926	63,633	2,730,286	48,27,63	31,12,73
1927	71,137	3,056,077	57,56,92	35,10,35
1928	76,996	3,368,462	66,45,13	37,03,39
1929	81,305	3,555,920	72,49,53	43,05,13
1930	85,471	3,710,977	79,16,22	45,32,15
1931	87,092	3,800,519	80,90,55	37,09,30
1932	86,928	3,779,981	81,35,06	29,37,21
1933	86,369	3,755,099	84,27,55	28,11,69
1934	86,197	3,770,509	84,12,73	30,80,45
1935	87,045	3,861,758	84,97,93	34,58,52
1936	88,969	3,952,112	88,07,00	34,33,22
1937	92,125	4,155,019	89,71,26	35,56,60
1938	94,244	4,350,181	92,90,56	38,11,55
1939	104,336	4,829,155	96,24,78	40,32,90
1940	118,705	5,534,051	96,88,44	41,09,84
1941	124,237	5,628,949	98,47,75	40,89,06
1942	126,692	5,935,903	1,01,34,86	45,43,51
1943	126,680	6,051,237	1,09,23,75	57,79,34

XVIII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—*contd.*

B.—INDIAN STATES

Co-operative year ending in	No. of Societies	No. of members	Total working capital (Rs. 000)	Loans issued during the year (Rs. 000)
1921	4,137	158,789	2,02,04	1,06,84
1922	4,303	167,288	2,13,92	93,72
1923	4,449	169,491	2,21,80	94,82
1924	4,561	169,083	2,38,41	1,02,91
1925	8,714	253,086	3,66,22	1,81,88
1926	11,166	409,610	4,59,72	2,33,99
1927	12,700	474,842	5,48,79	2,66,16
1928	13,855	534,449	6,25,83	2,64,77
1929	14,679	583,366	7,04,70	2,79,67
1930	15,494	625,481	7,59,01	3,01,07
1931	16,102	655,072	8,31,66	2,86,11
1932	16,508	673,986	8,80,08	2,17,04
1933	16,557	688,697	9,09,98	2,31,59
1934	16,719	703,558	9,28,32	2,30,46
1935	16,827	704,263	9,49,21	2,39,36
1936	16,838	710,374	9,64,64	2,65,95
1937	16,655	718,929	9,67,47	2,62,84
1938	16,895	723,072	10,11,17	2,38,21
1939	17,860	773,418	10,31,01	2,46,61
1940	18,174	783,295	10,21,45	2,97,20
1941	18,273	771,838	10,84,54	2,94,13
1942	18,732	799,330	11,07,39	3,06,62
1943	19,480	860,767	11,90,57	3,59,89

XIX.—DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES ASSESSED TO TA

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

(i) By grades of income

(a) *All assessees*

(Figures in brackets represent the number of assessees)

Grade of Income	1928-29	1933-34	1938-39	1943-44
(Rs.)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
Below 2,000	(*nil*) *nil*	(358,179) 51,50	(500) 7	(72,002) 12,83
2,000—4,999	(179,385) 51,47	(162,955) 46,82	(181,734) 50,38	(177,216) 55,35
5,000—9,999	(63,823) 33,44	(49,427) 30,22	(55,038) 31,17	(74,531) 51,75
10,000—24,999	(32,164) 40,77	(23,942) 28,78	(27,604) 29,40	(47,155) 71,91
25,000—49,999	(6,247) 15,95	(3,859) 9,32	(5,623) 11,17	(12,462) 42,21
50,000—99,999	(2,164) 13,71	(848) 3,84	(1,091) 4,86	(3,417) 23,42
1,00,000 and over		(308) 3,30	(436) 3,54	(2,291) 1,48,74

(b) *Individuals*

Grade of Income	1928-29*	1933-34	1938-39	1943-44
(Rs.)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
Below 2,000	*nil*	40,25	4	8,98
2,000 — 4,999	22,89	34,09	37,32	41,66
5,000 — 9,999	16,29	21,70	23,32	37,28
10,000 —24,999	18,26	21,98	22,55	49,21
25,000 —49,999	5,46	6,63	8,20	26,27
50,000 —99,999	1,16	2,27	3,03	11,58
1,00,000 and over		1,78	2,21	17,19

* Relates to salaries only. Details of other individual incomes are not available.

XIX.—DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES ASSESSED TO TAX—*contd.*

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

(ii) By sources of income

Sources	1928-29	1933-34	1938-39	1943-44
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Individuals — Salaries	65,00	83,51	61,95	75,30
1. Individuals — Other incomes	(*a*)	46,43	35,60	1,16,88
2. Interest on Securities — Govt. of India	7,29	11,91	7,50	5,40
2. Interest on Securities — Local Govt.	61	60	9	
2. Interest on Securities — Local authorities & Companies.	2,94	2,47	2,15	85
3. Companies (Profits)	35,91	17,09	37,76	1,34,49
4. Registered firms (Profits)	7,32	4,13	6,05	(*c*)
5. Hindu undivided families	33,44	34,05	23,76	64,48
6. Unregistered firms	64,86(*b*)	9,77	7,07	15,02
7. Associations of individuals		1,25	3,05	

(*a*) Separate figure not available.

(*b*) Includes other individual incomes.

(*c*) According to the Income-tax Act as amended in 1939, registered firms are not liable to taxation direct but, instead, the profits are taxed in the hands of partners after distribution.

XX.—PUBLIC FINANCE

A.—CENTRAL FINANCE

(Rs. lakhs)

Official Year	Revenue					Expenditure		
	Total*	Customs	Central Excise	Income-tax & Corporation tax	Salt	Total	Defence	Civil
1921-22	1,15,22	31,56	2,85	18,74	6,34	1,42,87	77,88	64,99
1922-23	1,21,41	37,91	3,44	17,99	6,82	1,36,43	71,01	65,42
1923-24	1,32,79	36,53	3,17	18,24	10,02	1,30,40	61,04	69,36
1924-25	1,37,53	41,80	3,95	16,01	7,39	1,31,85	59,67	72,18
1925-26	1,33,17	42,57	3,21	15,86	6,33	1,29,86	60,39	69,47
1926-27	1,31,65	45,37	2,01	15,65	6,70	1,31,65	60,92	70,73
1927-28	1,27,23	46,03	2,18	15,06	6,63	1,27,23	56,34	70,89
1928-29	1,28,97	46,81	2,47	16,70	7,60	1,29,29	58,49	70,80
1929-30	1,32,69	47,51	3,77	16,71	6,76	1,32,42	59,08	73,34
1930-31	1,24,60	42,52	4,29	16,00	6,83	1,36,18	58,29	77,89
1931-32	1,24,64	40,25	6,19	17,49	8,58	1,33,40	55,89	77,51
1932-33	1,25,44	45,24	6,71	17,97	10,07	1,23,89	50,37	73,52
1933-34	1,19,37	39,93	7,23	17,13	8,86	1,19,37	49,75	69,62
1934-35	1,22,12	42,33	10,34	17,55	8,00	1,21,76	49,64	72,12
1935-36	1,21,07	41,98	12,13	17,07	8,43	1,21,07	50,19	70,88
1936-37	1,17,84	39,95	13,63	15,34	8,81	1,19,63	50,67	68,96
1937-38	1,22,48	43,11	7,66	14,58	8,39	1,22,48	52,60	69,88
1938-39	1,21,07	40,51	8,66	15,78	8,12	1,21,76	52,07	69,69
1939-40	1,25,77	45,88	6,53	16,58	10,86	1,25,77	50,26	75,51
1940-41	1,45,13	37,30	9,49	21,77	7,67	1,51,65	74,81	76,84
1941-42	1,73,70	37,89	13,15	36,67	9,20	1,86,39	1,05,38	81,01
1942-43	2,35,36	25,12	12,79	74,86	10,91	3,47,14	2,18,54	1,28,60
1943-44	3,02,87	26,57	24,94	1,09,65	8,34	4,92,76	3,68,01	1,24,75

* Inclusive of net receipts of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.

XX.—PUBLIC FINANCE—*contd.*

B.—PROVINCIAL FINANCE

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

(Rs. lakhs)

	Revenue				Expenditure	
	Total	Land*	Provincial Exciso	Stamps	Total	Civil administration
1921-22	61,25	29,08	15,67	10,14	70,12	39,27
1922-23	66,57	29,96	16,92	11,20	66,87	38,99
1923-24	69,69	29,73	17,73	11,85	66,84	39,33
1924-25	70,97	29,69	17,93	12,38	67,09	41,86
1925-26	76,82	29,78	18,24	12,72	74,60	44,05
1926-27	75,89	29,12	18,09	12,27	78,27	45,33
1927-28	82,04	29,85	18,05	12,61	78,97	46,07
1928-29	80,37	27,34	18,10	12,72	80,78	48,18
1929-30	83,73	27,76	18,58	13,16	82,30	49,65
1930-31	75,38	27,07	15,23	11,73	82,94	50,47
1931-32	73,24	26,87	13,54	11,14	77,38	47,28
1932-33	76,19	26,78	13,62	12,06	76,24	45,64
1933-34	76,25	25,05	13,79	11,47	75,96	45,69
1934-35	76,74	27,14	13,78	11,18	76,75	46,19
1935-36	79,65	26,77	13,98	11,03	79,63	47,53
1936-37	82,72	26,65	14,08	11,08	82,24	48,78
1937-38	85,82	26,40	14,39	10,69	83,25	49,01
1938-39	85,07	25,97	13,56	9,85	85,89	50,01
1939-40	91,37	27,08	12,04	9,79	89,24	51,40
1940-41	98,53	27,50	12,73	9,94	95,40	53,57
1941-42	1,08,67	27,74	14,24	10,33	1,03,66	55,88
1942-43	1,26,48	29,35	18,06	10,96	1,18,61	62,05
1943-44	1,68,49	30,20	27,88	14,64	1,53,58	72,00

* Excluding revenue due to irrigation.

XX.—PUBLIC FINANCE—*contd.*

C.—LOCAL FINANCE

BRITISH INDIA (*excluding* BURMA)

—	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
A. Municipalities :—						
(i) Number	701	705	718	731	753	764
(ii) Total Income (Rs. lakhs) .	25,89	44,34	30,84	37,15	38,61	44,54
B. District and Local Boards :—						
(i) Number	1,346	1,279	1,247	1,324	1,096	747
(ii) Total Income (Rs. lakhs) .	10,23	12,32	15,98	15,51	16,23	(*a*)

(*a*) Not available.

D.—PUBLIC DEBT (British India)

At end of official year	Central			Provincial*	Total
	Total (Rs. lakhs)	Internal (Rs. lakhs)	External £(000)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1920-21 . . .	6,69,18	3,82,18	191,329	9,39	6,78,57
1921-22 . . .	7,24,68	4,17,01	205,128	13,58	7,38,26
1922-23 . . .	7,75,02	4,11,07	242,631	13,59	7,88,61
1923-24 . . .	8,06,28	4,10,58	263,801	15,51	8,21,79
1924-25 . . .	9,31,59	4,20,03	341,040	15,51	9,47,10
1925-26 . . .	9,31,24	4,17,94	342,199	16,24	9,47,48
1926-27 . . .	8,68,03	4,15,91	339,086	16,38	8,84,41

*Loans raised in the open market.

XX.—PUBLIC FINANCE—*concld.*

D.—PUBLIC DEBT (British India)—*contd.*

At end of official year	Central			Provincial*	Total
	Total (Rs. lakhs)	Internal (Rs. lakhs)	External £ (000)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1927-28 . . .	8,70,97	4,11,77	344,396	16,37	8,87,34
1928-29 . . .	9,05,06	4,33,88	353,382	16,36	9,21,42
1929-30 . . .	9,55,18	4,70,36	363,612	16,34	9,71,52
1930-31 . . .	9,95,71	4,78,51	387,900	16,32	10,12,03
1931-32 . . .	10,34,76	5,29,38	379,035	16,29	10,51,05
1932-33 . . .	10,12,62	5,08,46	378,116	14,80	10,27,42
1933-34 . . .	10,05,45	4,94,67	383,085	16,16	10,21,61
1934-35 . . .	10,04,23	4,92,65	383,688	16,12	10,20,35
1935-36 . . .	9,59,96	4,58,31	376,233	6,78	9,66,74
1936-37 . . .	9,42,83	4,66,42	357,307	8,72	9,51,55
1937-38 . . .	9,44,72	4,76,83	350,920	12,64	9,57,36
1938-39 . . .	9,49,77	4,84,83	348,712	16,57	9,66,34
1939-40 . . .	9,44,62	5,05,51	329,328	21,41	9,66,03
1940-41 . . .	10,03,37	6,62,26	255,833	23,85	10,27,22
1941-42 . . .	9,58,79	7,51,86	155,200	24,04	9,82,83
1942-43 . . .	11,04,58	10,16,70	65,912	32,07	11,36,65
1943-44 . . .	11,90,57	11,22,29	51,210	69,04	12,59,61

* Loans raised in the open market.

XXI.—PRICES AND WAGES

(a) PRICES

(Annual averages of monthly figures)

Year	Index No. of Wholesale Prices				Retail Prices of food grains All-India Index	Working class Cost of Living Bombay City Index		Index Numbers of Declared Values*			
	End of July 1914=100		All India			July 1914 =100	Year ending June 1934=100	Exports		Imports	
	Calcutta	Bombay.	General (19th Aug.39 =100)	Food (Last week of Aug. 39=100)	1873 =100			1913-14 =100	1927-28 =100	1913-14 =100	1927-28 =100
1921 . .	179	198			375	173		140		237	
1922 . .	176	187			316	164		127		214	
1923 . .	172	181			259	154		140		169	
1924 . .	173	182			263	157		145		190	
1925 . .	159	163			297	155		154		180	
1926 . .	148	149			303	155		152		158	
1927 . .	148	147			299	154		132		148	
1928 . .	145	146			293	147		130		136	
1929 . .	141	145			311	149		127		133	
1930 . .	116	126			217	137		118		128	
1931 . .	96	109			143	110		94		105	
1932 . .	91	109			157	109		78		88	
1933 . .	87	98			152	103		75		82	
1934 . .	89	95			148	97		70		79	
1935 . .	91	99			159	101	100	70		77	
1936 . .	91	96			158	102	101	72		75	
1937 . .	102	106			175		106	74		74	
1938 . .	95	101			162		106	79	60	77	71
			(a)	(b)							
1939 . .	108	109	118·7	112·1	181		106		56		67
1940 . .	120	118	118·0	107·3	204		112		66		72
1941 . .	139	137	130·0	116·7	(c)		122		72		86
1942 . .	185	219	159·4	153·6			157		85		105
1943 . .	307	(c)	229·4	255·3			230		102		127
1944 . .	298		241·3	234·6			237		127		134
1945 . .	289		244·1	235·3			232(d)		135		126

*Year ending March.

(a) Average of five months.

(b) Average of four months.

(c) Discontinued.

(d) Average of eight months.

XXI.—PRICES AND WAGES—*contd.*

(*b*) WAGES

Year	Tea gardens in Assam Average *monthly* wages for men labourers		Average *daily* earnings of underground workers (in December)		
	Non-Act labourers	Settled labourers	Jharia Coal mines	Madras Mica mines	C. P. Manganese mines
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1921	7 0 9 *80*				
1922	7 0 9 *65*				
1923	8 0 1 *69*				
1924	10 9 2 *91*	Not available	Not available.	Not available.	Not availabe.
1925	10 12 10 *93*				
1926	11 10 7 *100*		0 15 0 *100*	0 6 0 *100*	0 10 3 *100*
1927	11 6 1 *98*		0 14 3 *95*	0 7 3 *121*	0 14 0 *137*
1928	12 4 5 *105*		0 13 6 *90*	0 6 3 *104*	0 11 3 *110*
1929	13 2 3 *113*		0 13 6 *90*	0 7 3 *121*	0 10 3 *100*
1930	12 11 3 *109*		0 13 6 *90*	0 7 3 *121*	0 10 3 *100*
1931	12 10 7 *109*		0 11 6 *77*	0 6 9 *113*	0 8 9 *85*
1932	11 4 10 *97*		0 9 9 *65*	0 5 9 *96*	0 7 0 *68*
1933	10 10 4 *91*		0 8 6 *57*	0 4 9 *79*	.. .. ..
1934	9 9 7 *82*	6 13 6	0 8 0 *53*	0 4 6 *75*	0 6 0 *59*
1935	.. *81*	6 11 9	0 7 9 *52*	0 4 9 *79*	0 6 0 *59*
1936	.. *79*	6 9 0	0 7 6 *50*	0 4 9 *79*	0 6 3 *61*
1937	.. *81*	6 12 9	0 9 3 *62*	0 5 6 *92*	0 7 0 *68*
1938	.. *83*	6 14 3	0 9 6 *63*	0 5 9 *96*	0 6 6 *63*
1939	.. *90*	7 7 11	0 9 9 *65*	0 6 3 *104*	0 7 0 *68*
1940	.. *89*	7 7 0	0 9 6 *63*	0 5 9 *96*	0 7 9 *76*
1941	.. *88*	7 5 8	0 10 0 *67*	0 6 6 *108*	0 8 5 *82*
1942	.. *98*	8 3 3	0 11 0 *73*	0 7 0 *117*	0 8 9 *85*

N. B.—The figures in italics represent percentages of the 1926 level.

XXII.—CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN SELECTED ARTICLES.

Year	Cotton piecegoods		Kerosene		Sugar		Tea	
	Yds. crores	Per capita in yds	Million gallons	Per capita in gallon	Tons (000)	Per capita in lbs.	Million lbs.	Per capita in lbs.
1920-21	403	12·64	157	0·51	(a)		44	0·14
1921-22	378	11·74	164	0·53			31	0·10
1922-23	442	13·59	174	0·56			29	0·09
1923-24	397	12·08	203	0·64	678	4·6	47	0·14
1924-25	482	14·52	205	0·64	859	5·8	44	0·13
1925-26	448	13·37	216	0·67	1,011	6·8	46	0·14
1926-27	515	15·20	206	0·63	988	6·5	49	0·14
1927-28	544	15·91	229	0·70	1,131	7·4	43	0·13
1928-29	473	13·69	215	0·65	1,269	8·2	57	0·17
1929-30	559	16·02	250	0·75	1,300	8·3	65	0·19
1930-31	472	13·38	228	0·67	1,121	7·1	49	0·14
1931-32	514	14·38	235	0·69	982	6·2	63	0·18
1932-33	601	16·58	211	0·61	1,006	6·2	63	0·17
1933-34	510	13·88	192	0·54	996	6·1	66	0·18
1934-35	577	15·49	215	0·60	1,059	6·4	70	0·19
1935-36	613	16·23	203	0·56	1,074	6·4	83	0·22
1936-37	575	15·01	217	0·59	1,167	7·1	81	0·22
1937-38	591	15·87	239	0·64	1,159	7·0	91	0·24
1938-39	625	16·53	223	0·59	1,073	6·4	104	0·27
1939-40	588	15·31	(a)	..	1,466	8·6	127	0·33
1940-41	578	14·86	(a)	..	1,094	6·3	120	0·31
1941-42	532	13·50	192	0·49	764	4·3	97	0·24
1942-43	479	11·98	119	0·30	956	5·4	(a)	..
1943-44	590	14·53	94	0·23	1,111	6·1	(a)	..
1944-45	580	14·11	(a)	..	859	4·7	(a)	..

NOTE.—(1) *Cotton piecegoods*—Burma excluded with effect from 1937-38.

(2) *Kerosene*—Burma excluded throughout.

(3) *Sugar*—(a) Burma excluded with effect from 1936-37.

(b) Figures for year ending October.

(4) *Tea*—Burma excluded with effect from 1936-37.

(5) Intercensual population calculated on the basis of a geometric rate of increase.

(6) From 1939-40, the figures represent the quantity available for civil consumption.

(a) Not available.

XXIII.—GOVERNMENT HELP TO INDUSTRY AND TRADE

	Value of Contracts placed in India by Indian Stores Department		Number of Contracts placed by the Director of Contracts		Value of Commodities graded under "Agmark"
	Indigenous goods	Imported goods	In India	Overseas	
	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	No.	No.	Rs. (000)
1929-30	4,24,34	4,92	Not available.		..
1930-31	3,71,97	4,86	1,198	9	..
1931-32	3,32,53	27,47	2,006	154	..
1932-33	3,19,24	11,67	2,171	323	..
1933-34	3,42,22	17,72	2,811	492	..
1934-35	3,30,57	15,79	3,100	734	..
1935-36	5,51,48	7,57	3,019	376	25,281*
1936-37	6,40,54	8,53	2,990	240	7,33,984*
1937-38	4,36,42	3,52,89	4,315	329	23,88,698*
1938-39	5,57,81	3,19,30	2,904	153	61,14,319*
1939-40	21,13,27	6,89,70	5,531	119	1,02,65,767*
1940-41	78,75,43(*a*)	2,40,00(*b*)	Not available		1,46,93,968*
1941-42	1,95,98,58(*a*)	15,63,28(*b*)			2,42,13,116*
1942-43	2,47,76,02(*a*)	10,00,94(*b*)			5,49,27,138*
1943-44	1,33,40,63(*a*)	4,00,91(*b*)			8,13,13,255*
1944-45	1,45,79,66(*a*)	2,20,37(*b*)			(*c*)

* Calendar year starting from 1936.
(*a*) Purchases made in India.
(*b*) Purchases made outside India.
(*c*) Not available.

PART III.—CHARTS

LIST OF CHARTS

1. Population (Plate 1).
2. Educational progress (Plate 2).
3. Factory employment (Plate 3).
4. Growth of trade union movement (Plate 4).
5. Agricultural production (Plates 5 & 6).
6. Area under irrigation (Plate 7).
7. Mineral production (Plates 8 to 10).
8. Industrial production (Plates 11 to 16).
9. Power production (Plate 17).
10. Balance of trade (Plate 18).
11. Direction of overseas trade (Plates 19 & 20).
12. Composition of trade (Plates 21 & 22).
13. Coasting trade (Plate 23).
14. Inland trade (Plate 24).
15. Transport (Plate 25).
16. Shipping (Plate 26).
17. Progress of civil aviation (Plate 27).
18. Progress of broadcasting (Plate 28).
19. Growth of banking habit (Plate 29).
20. Post office savings bank (Plate 30).
21. Growth of life insurance (Plates 31 and 32).
22. Joint stock enterprise (Plate 33).
23. Progress of co-operation (Plate 34).
24. Public finance :
    (*a*) Revenue and expenditure of Central Government (Plate 35).
    (*b*) Revenue and expenditure of Provincial Government (Plate 36).
25. Public debt of Central Government (Plate 37).

N.B.—Plate references are given in brackets.

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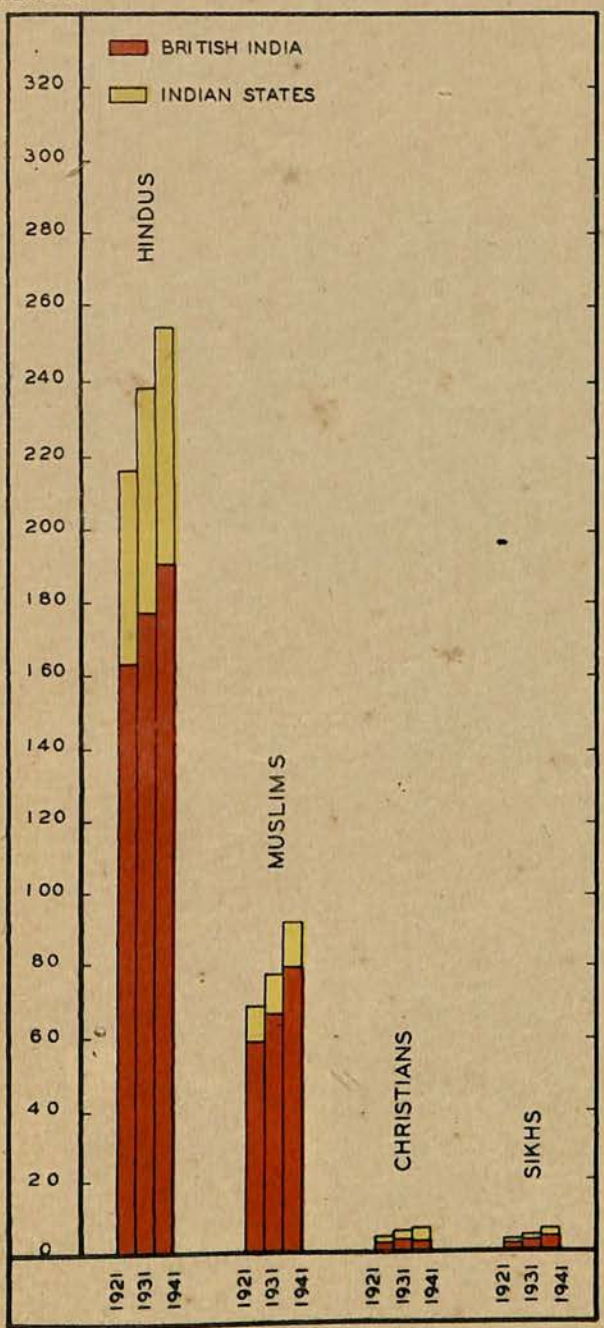
POPULATION

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RELIGION



DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN TOWNS & VILLAGES

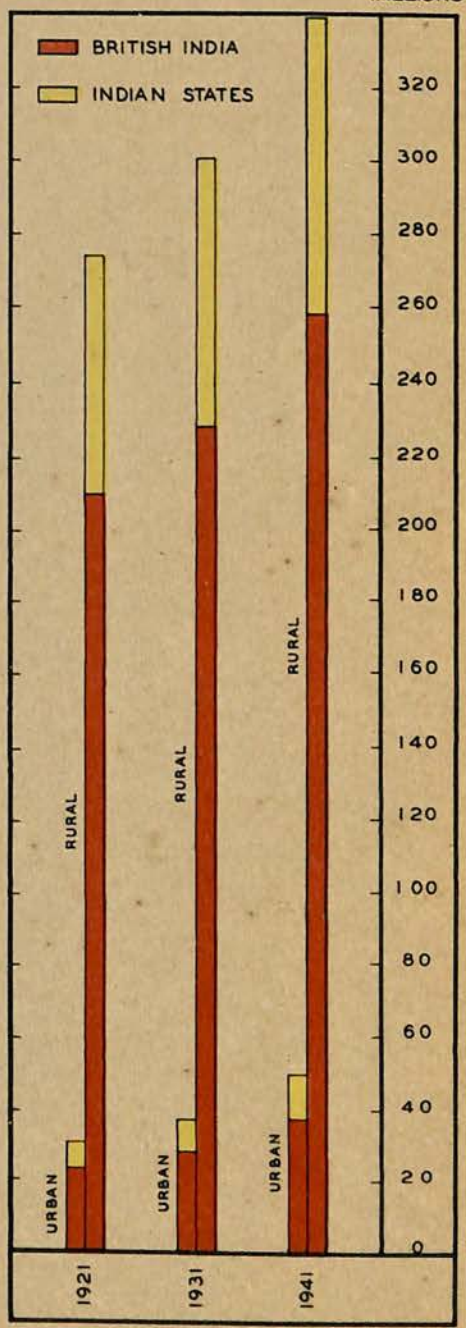
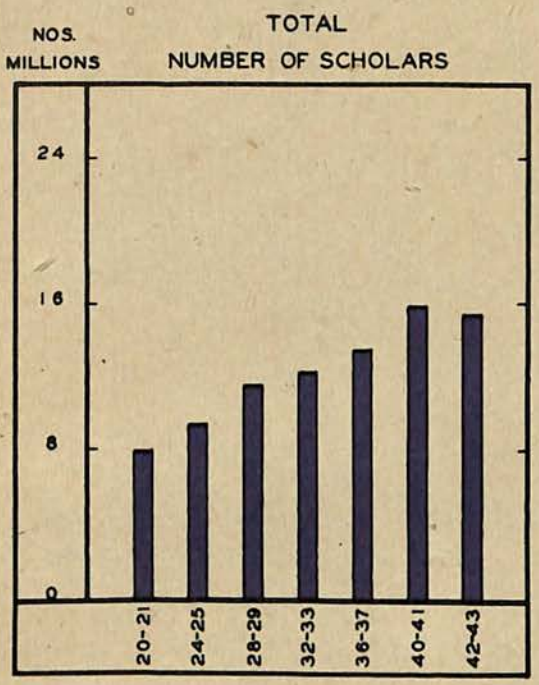
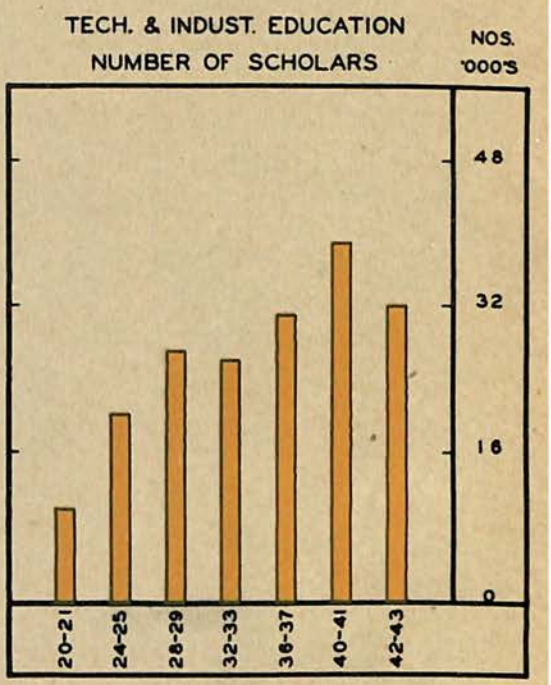


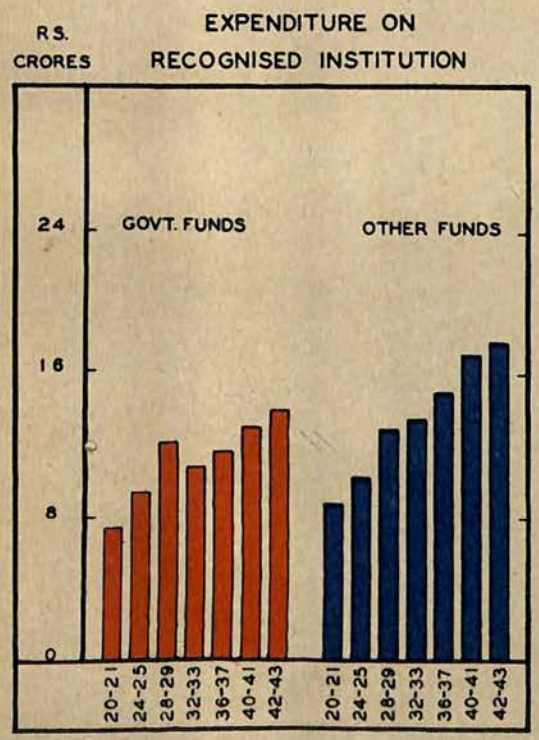
PLATE 1

108894

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS







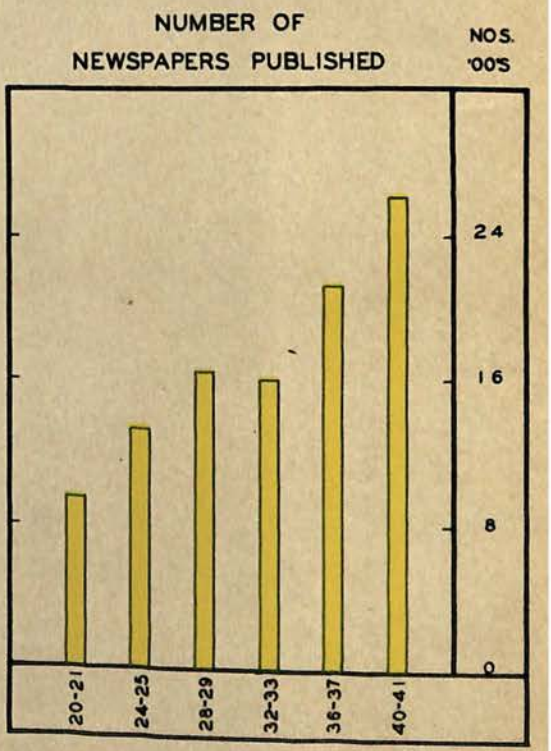


PLATE 2

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

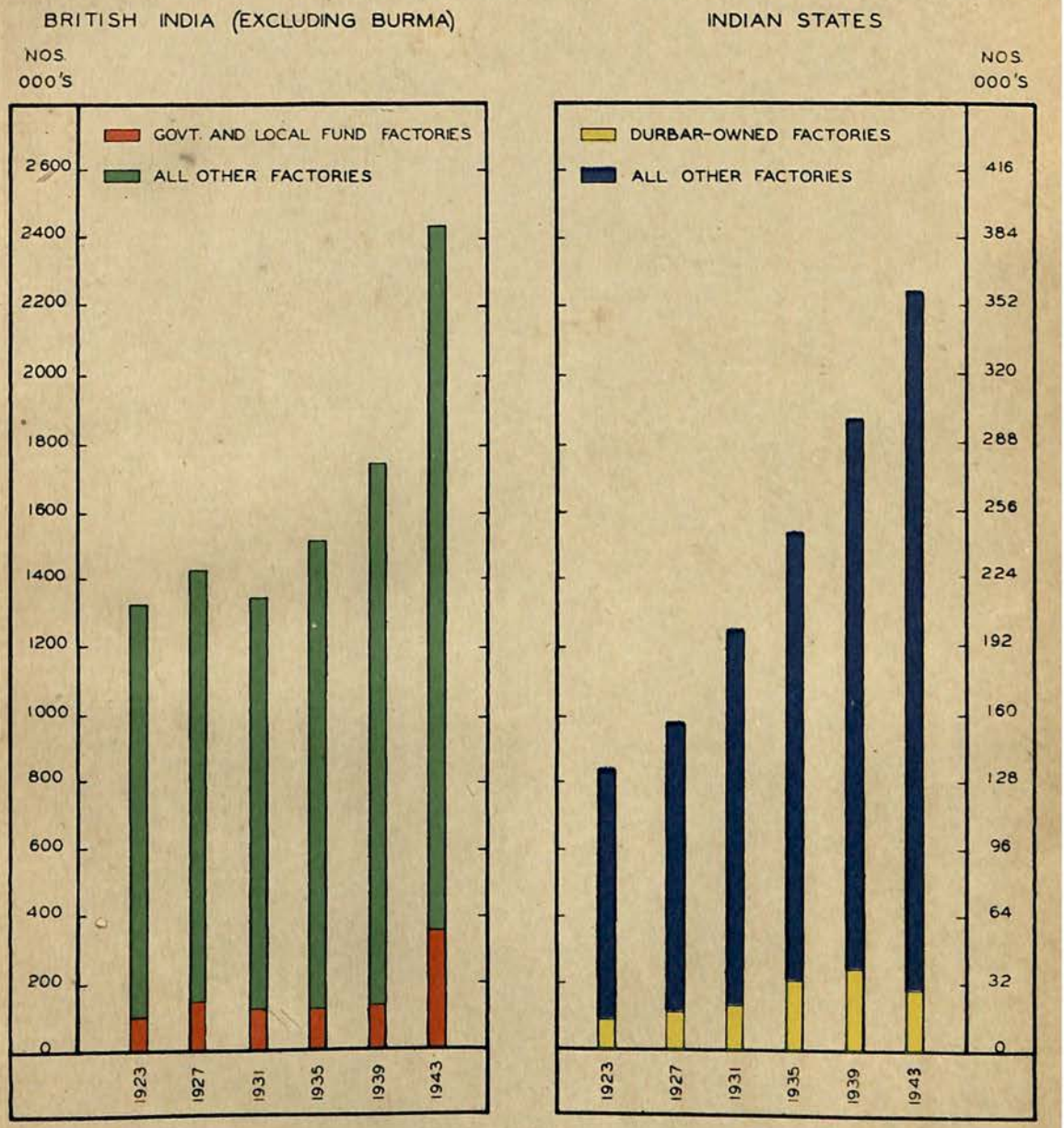
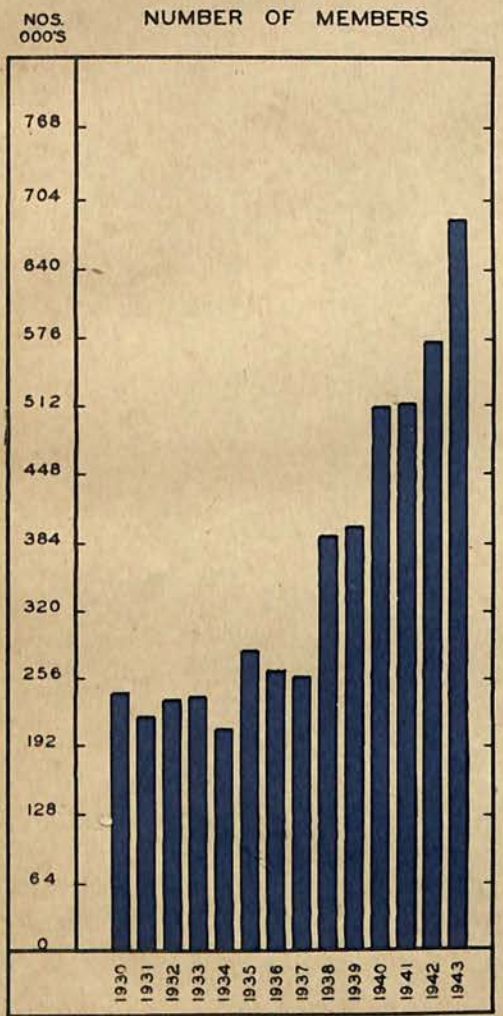


PLATE 3

GROWTH OF TRADE UNION

BRITISH INDIA (EXCLUDING BURMA)



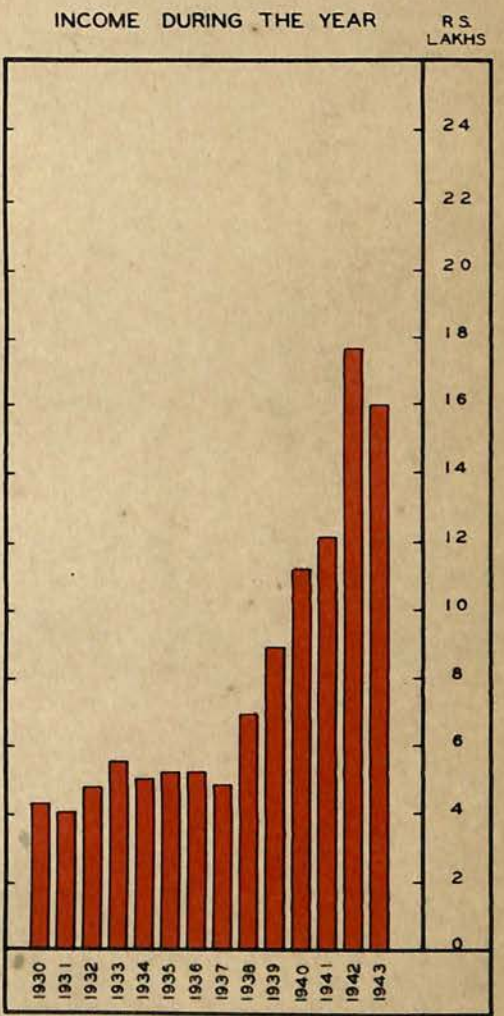
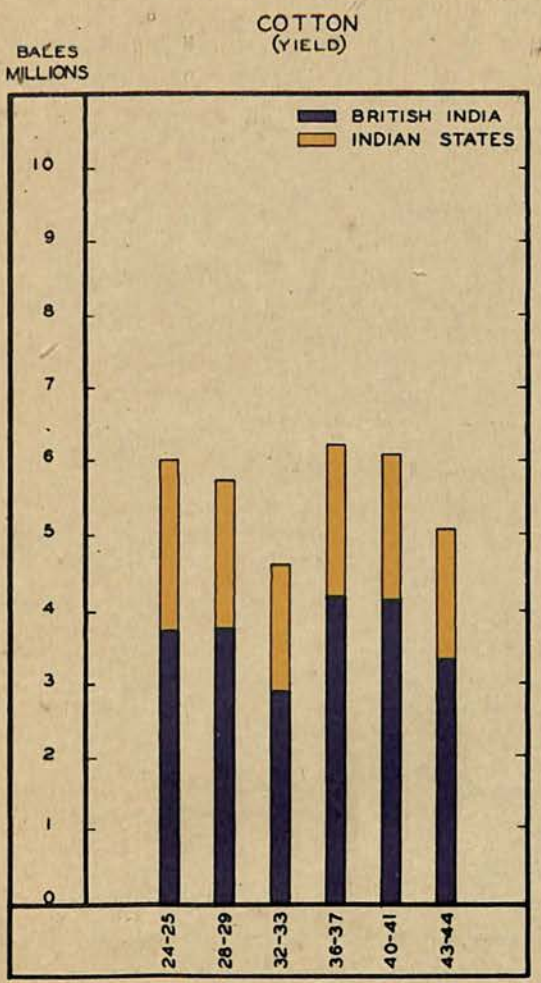
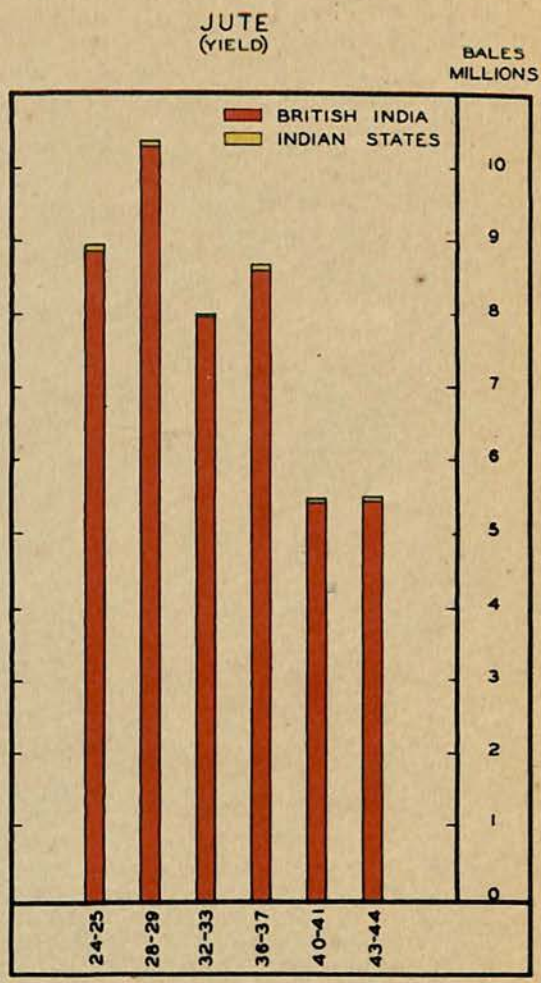


PLATE 4

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION





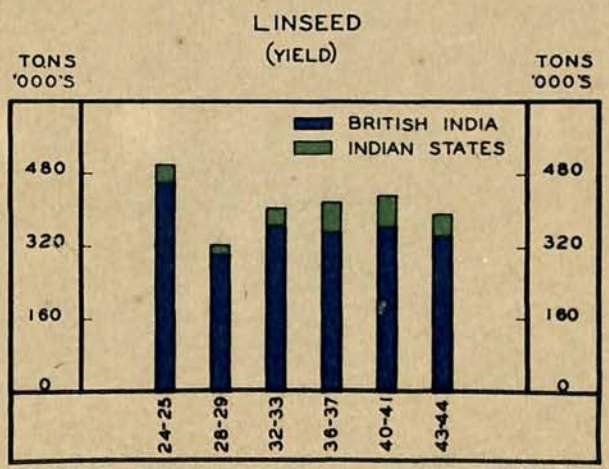
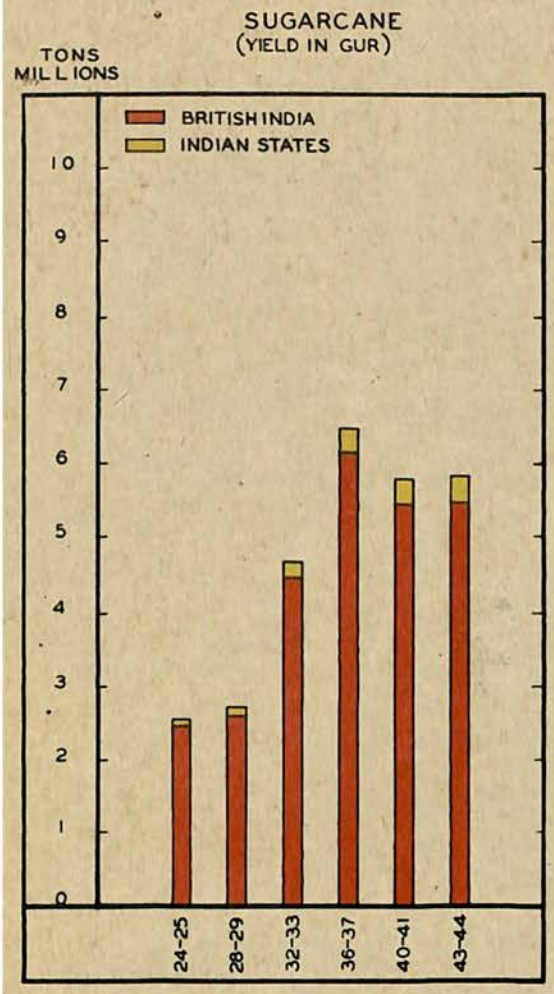
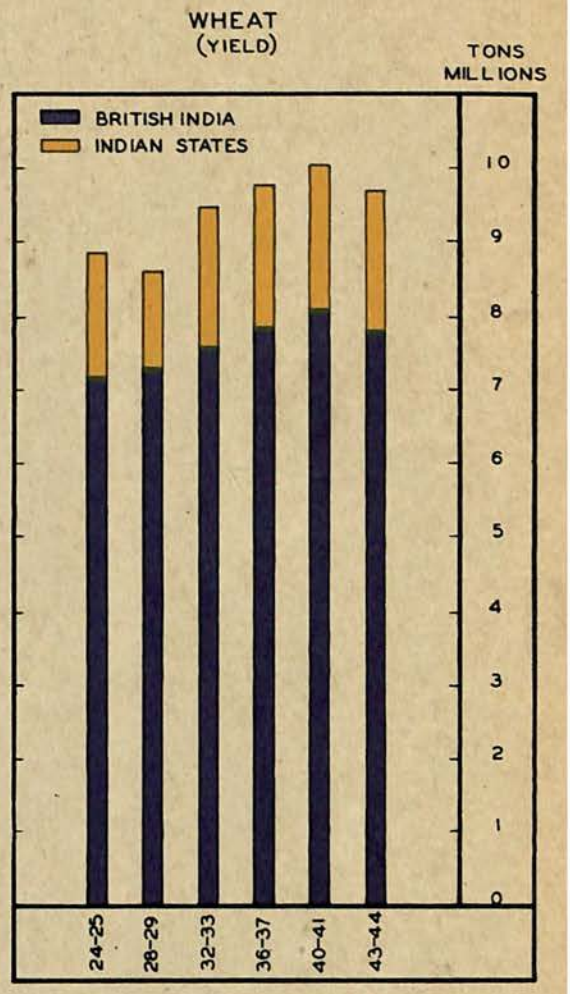


PLATE 5

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION





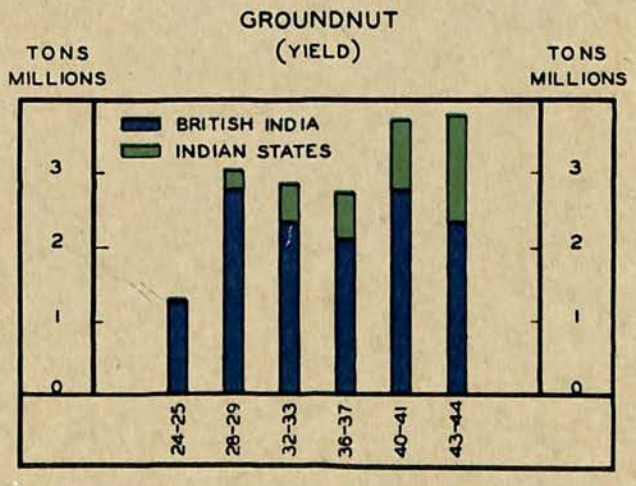


PLATE 6

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

BRITISH INDIA

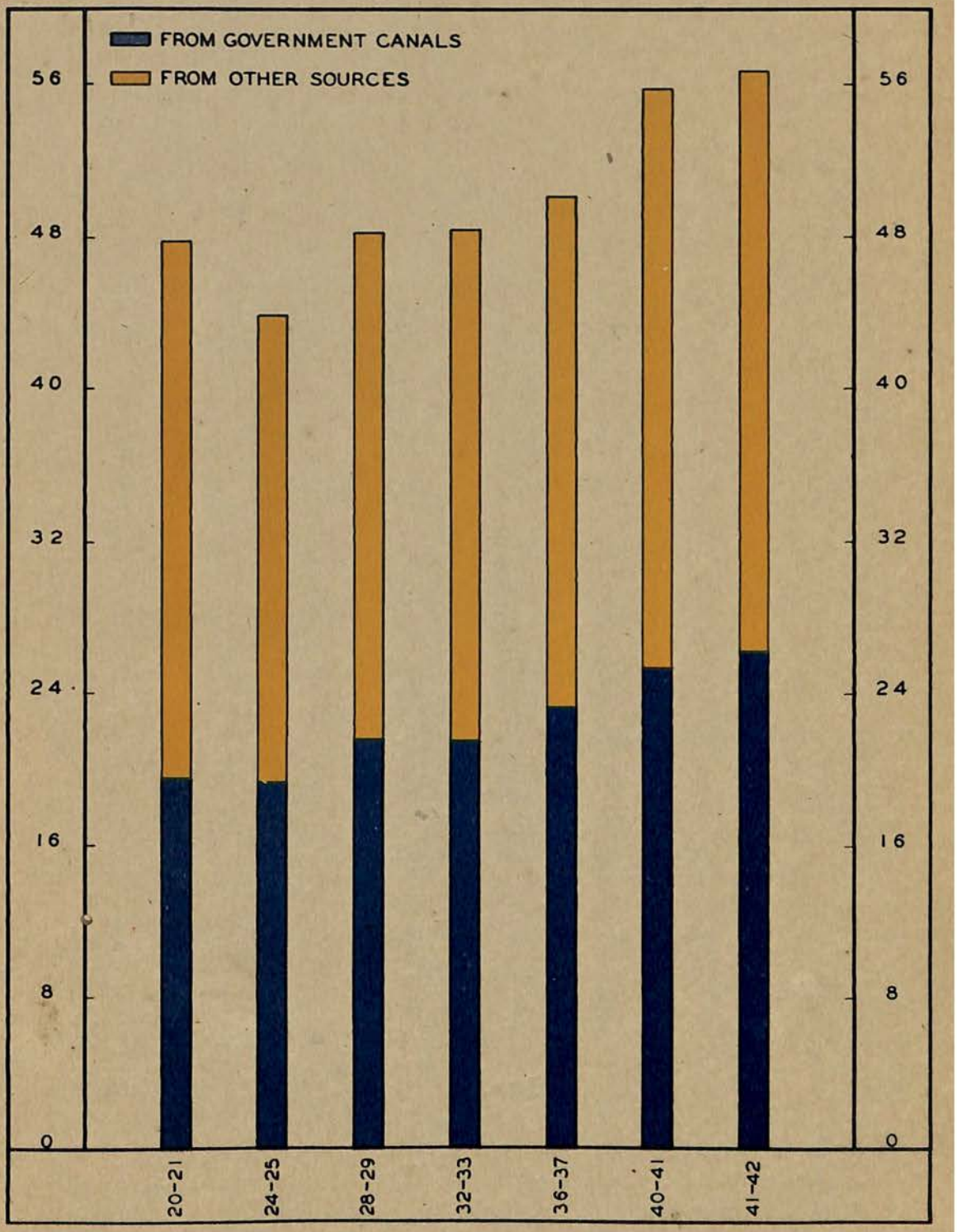
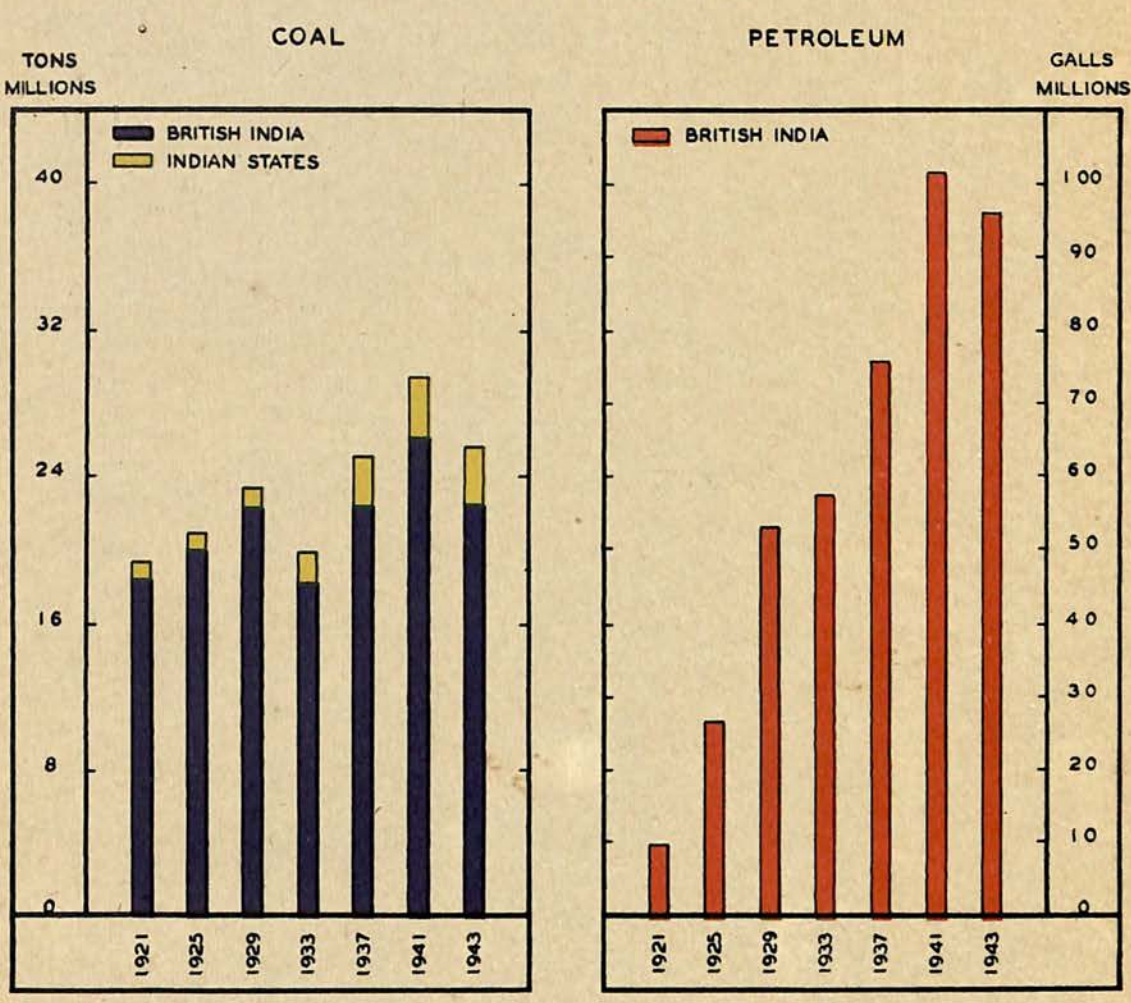


PLATE 7

MINERAL PRODUCTION



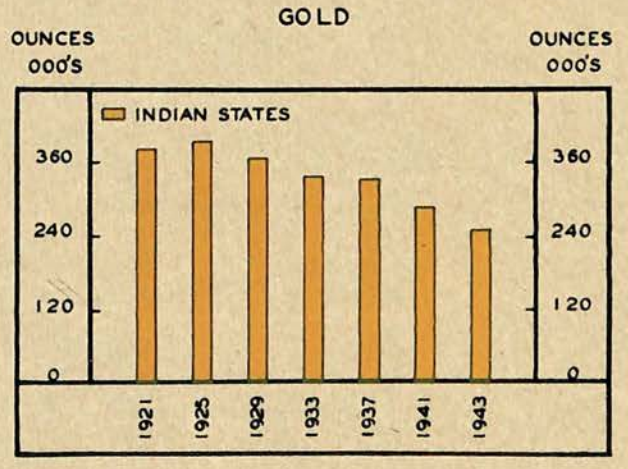
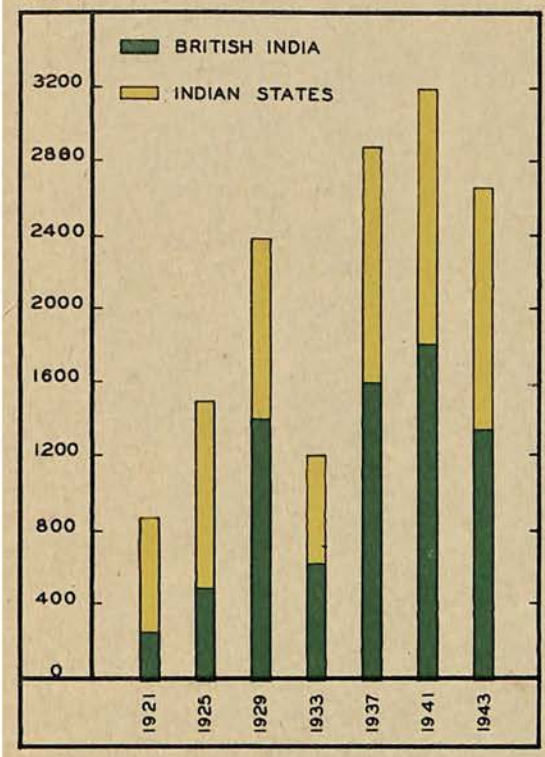
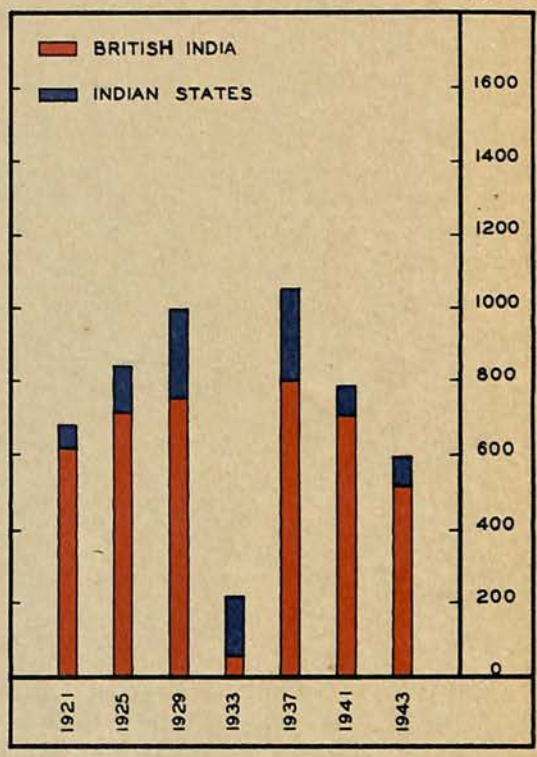


PLATE 8

MINERAL PRODUCTION





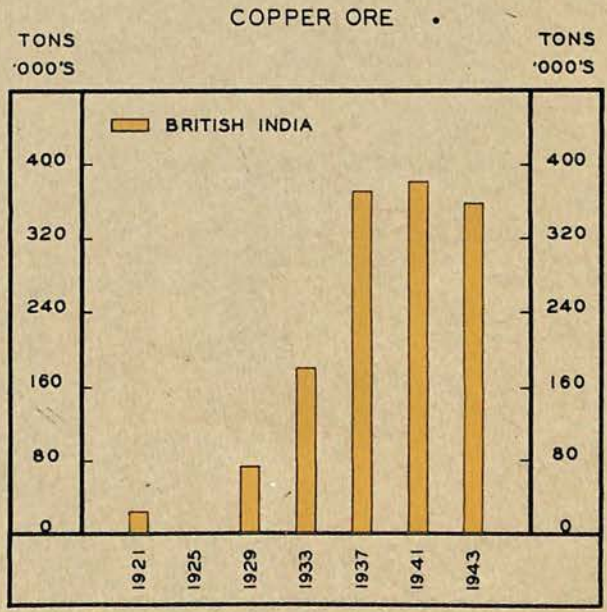


PLATE 9

MINERAL PRODUCTION

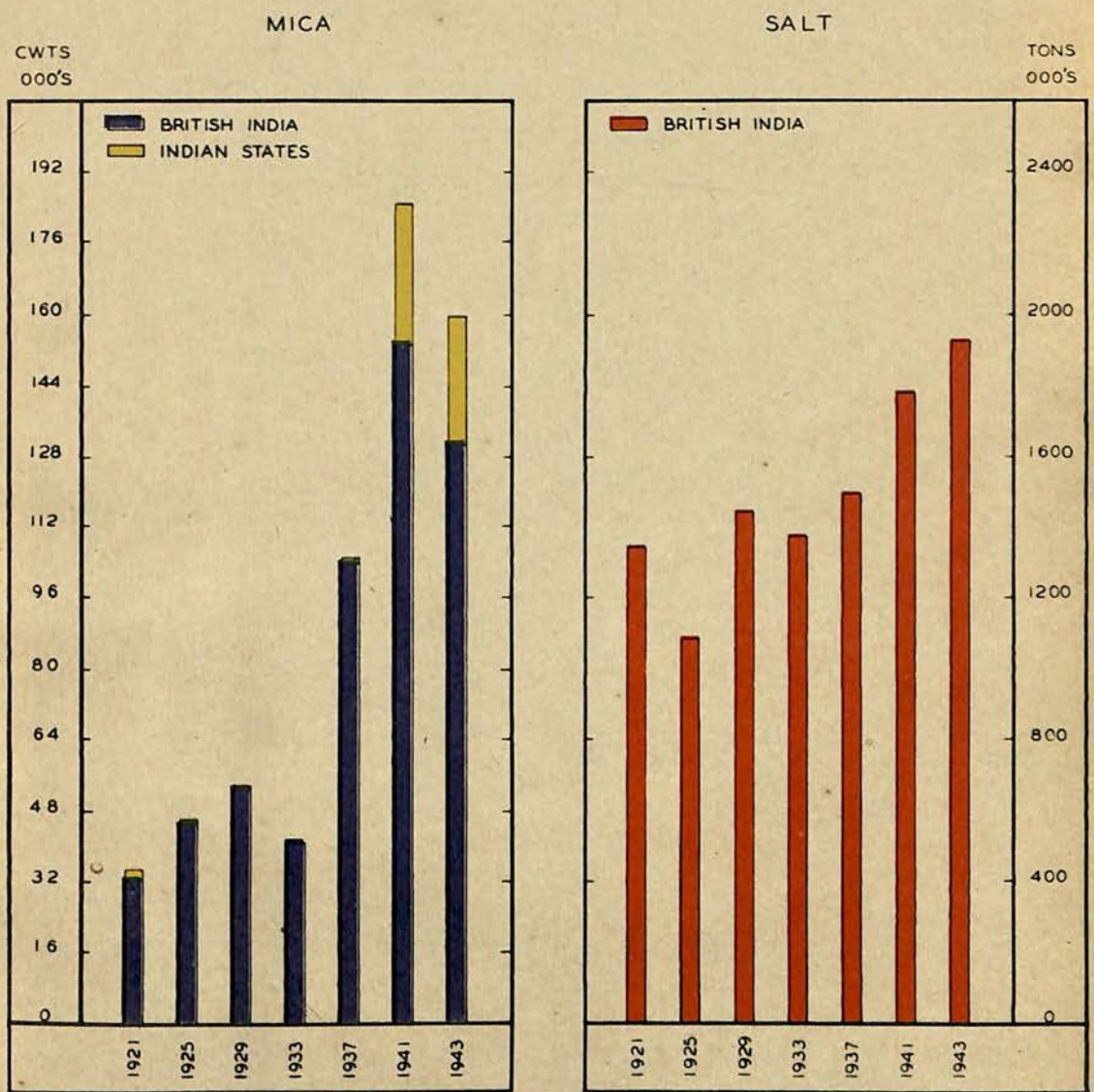


PLATE 10

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

IRON & STEEL

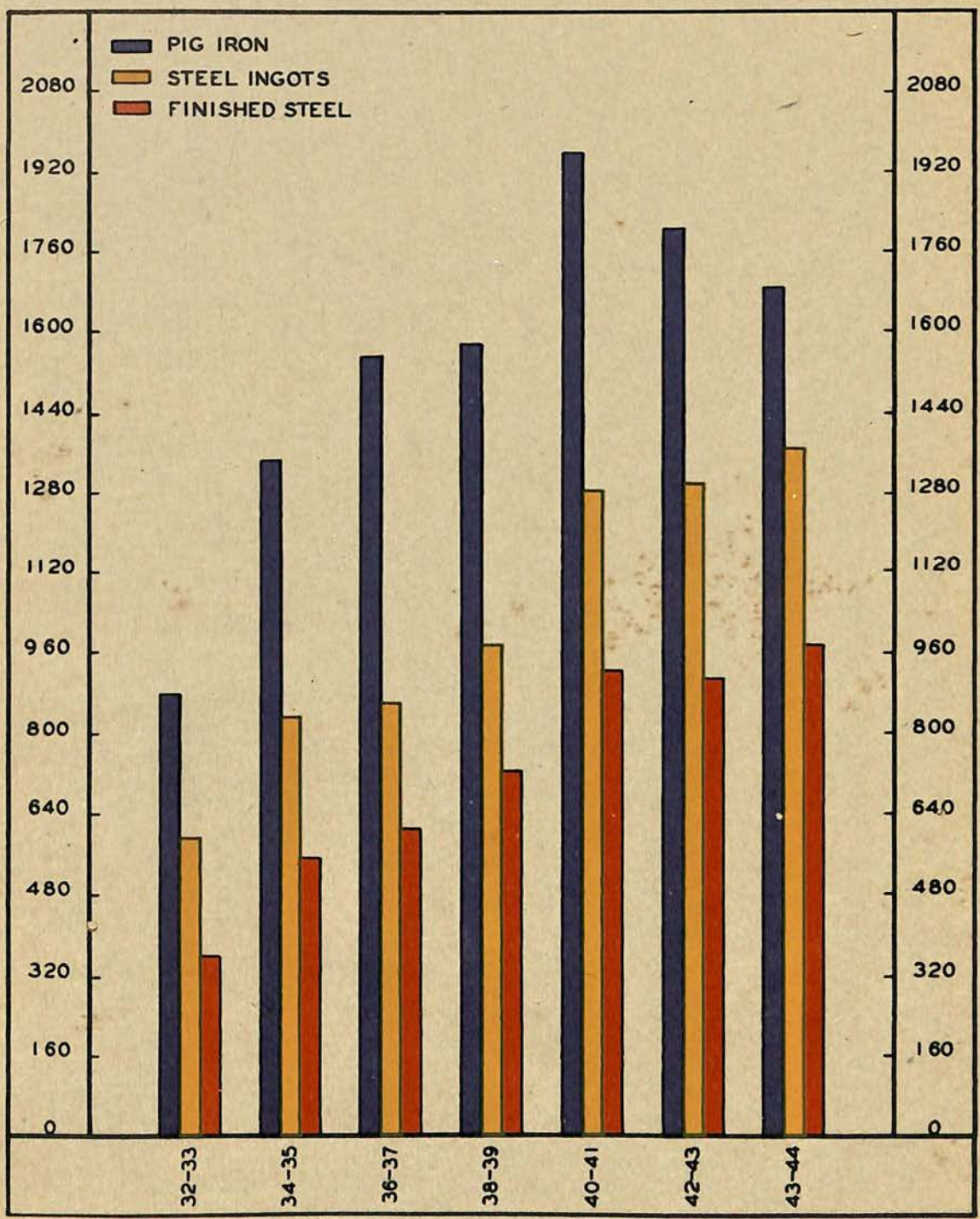
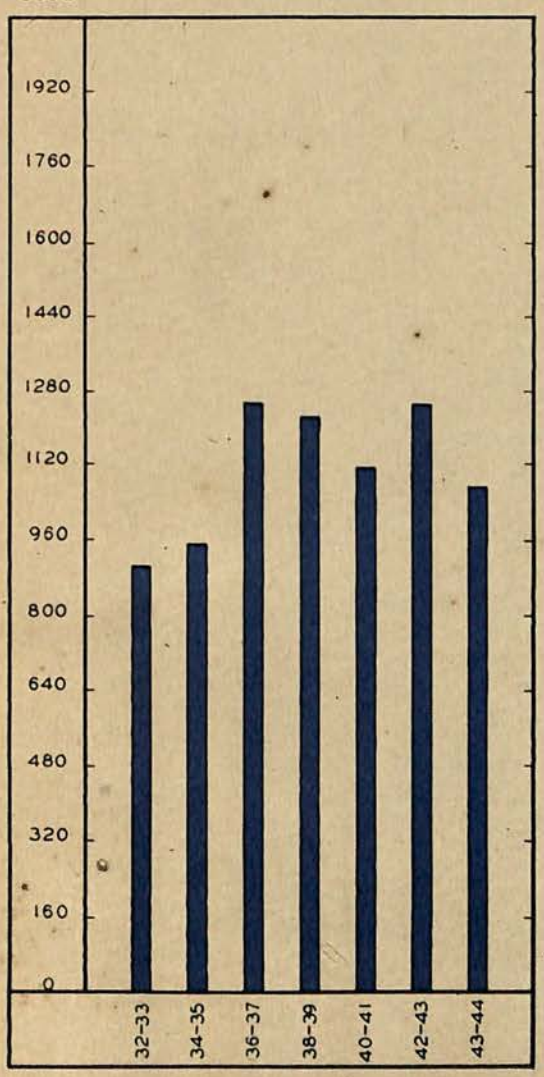


PLATE 11

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



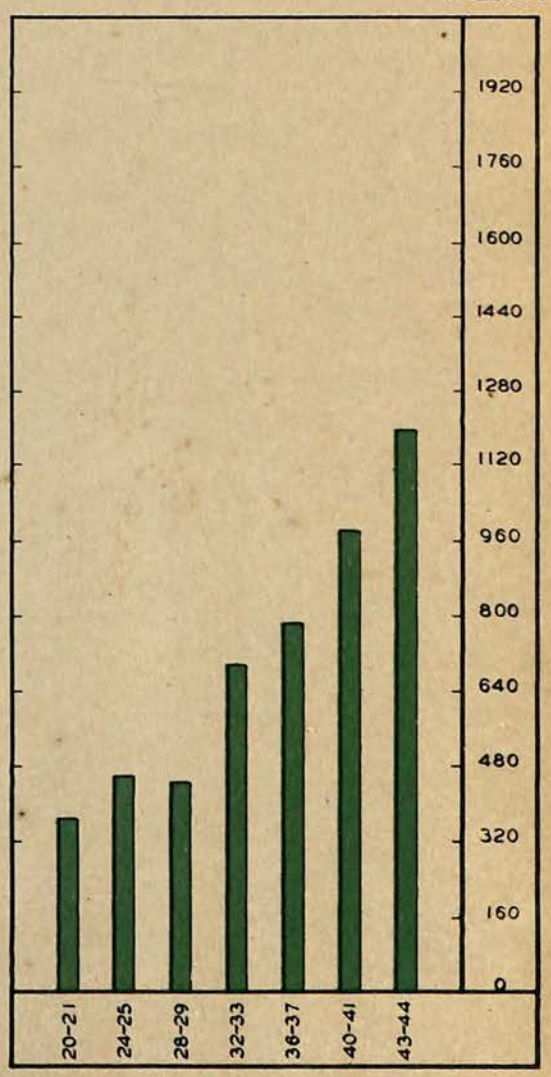


PLATE 12

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

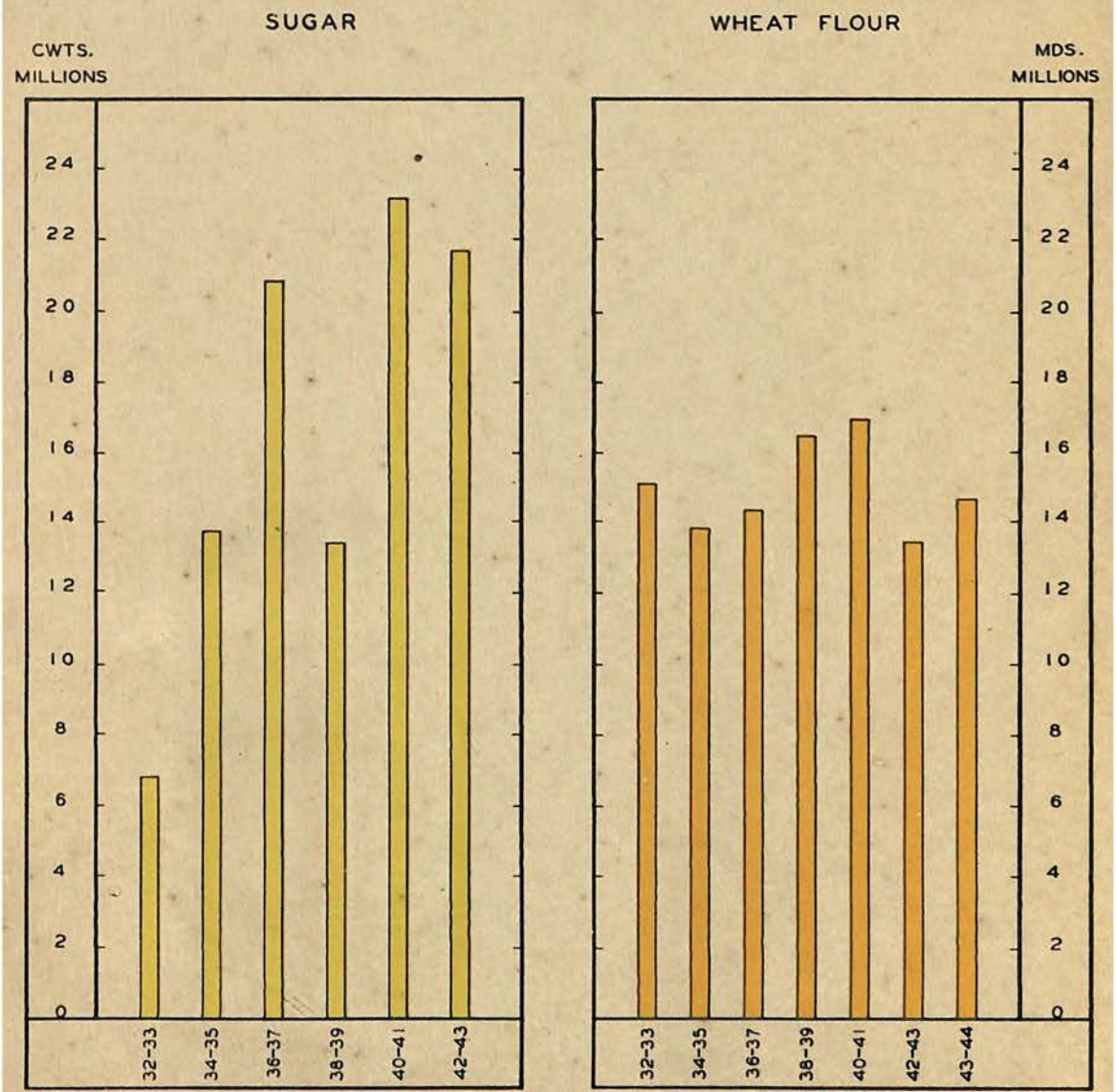


PLATE 13

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

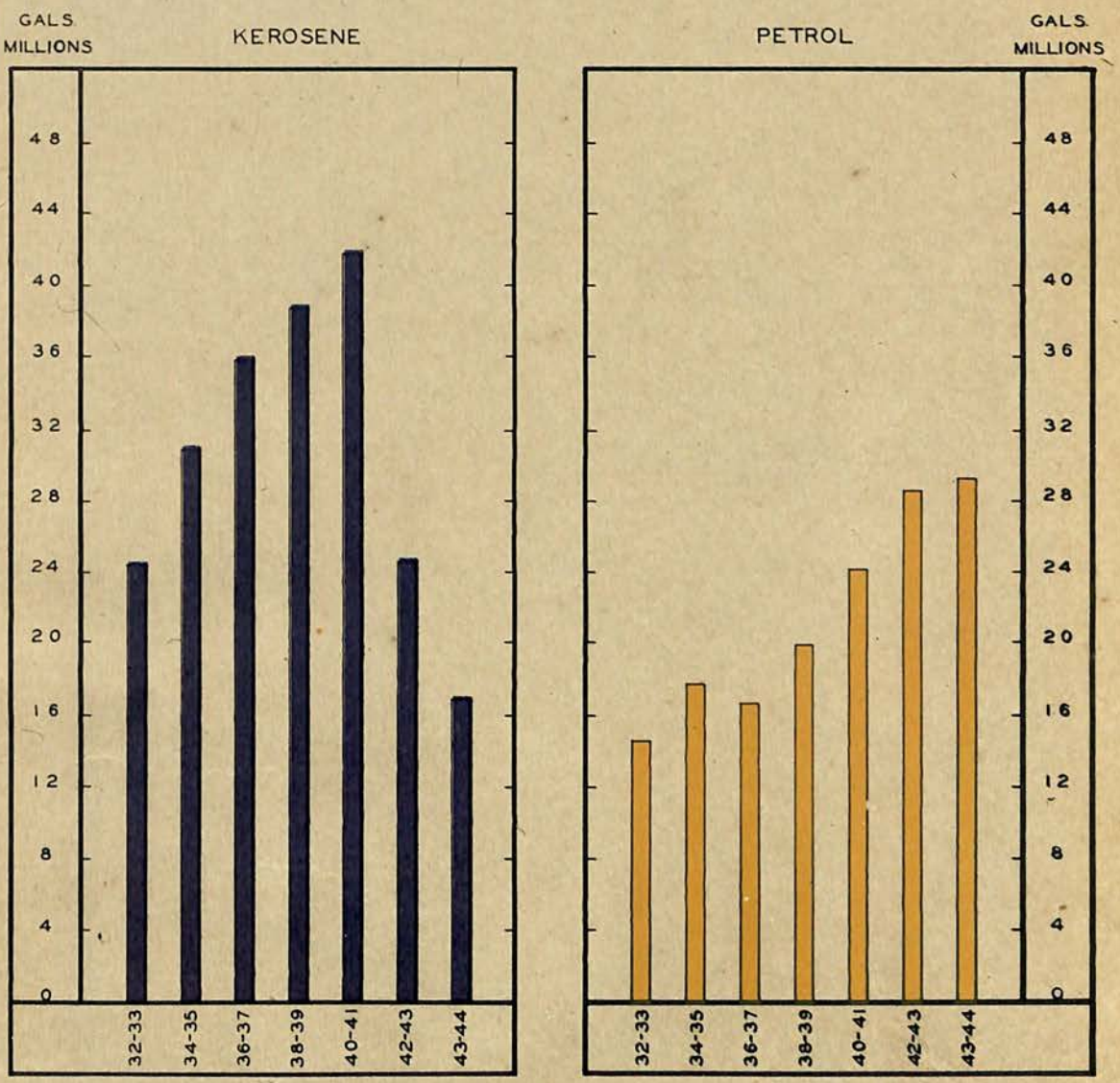
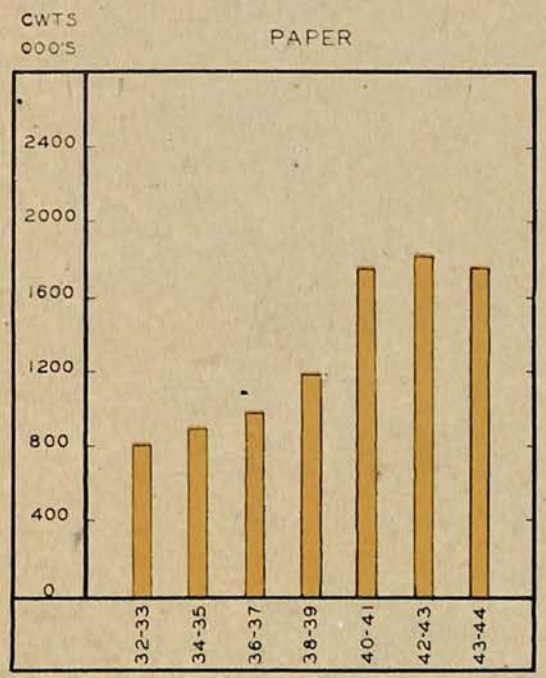
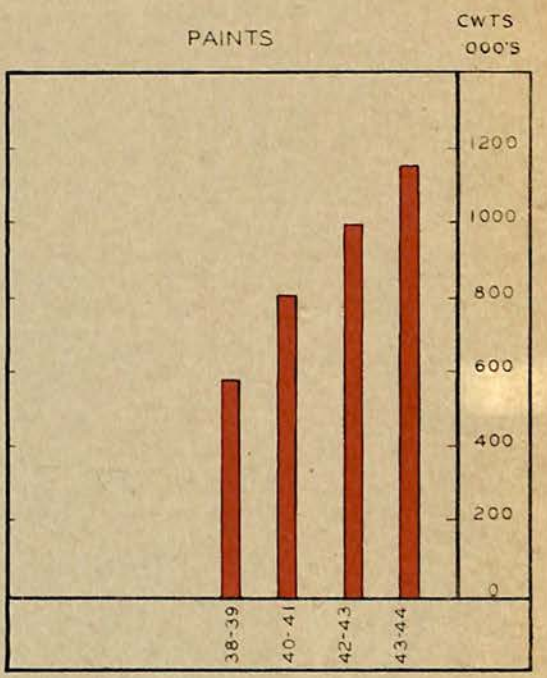
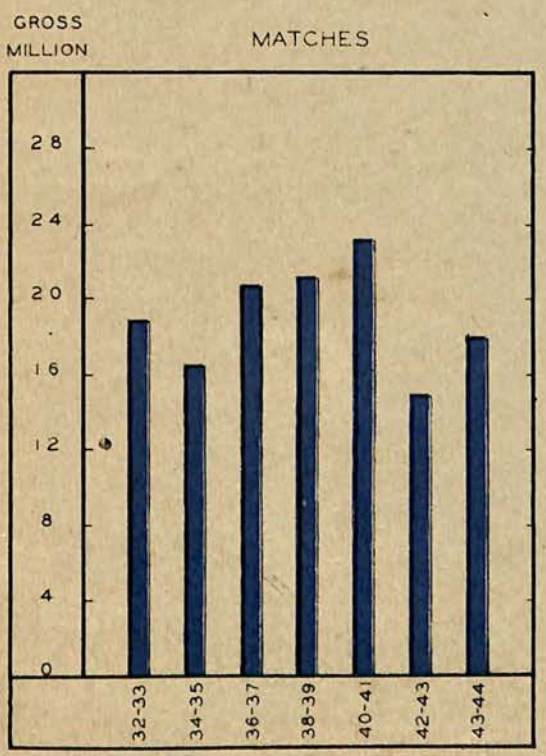


PLATE 14

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION







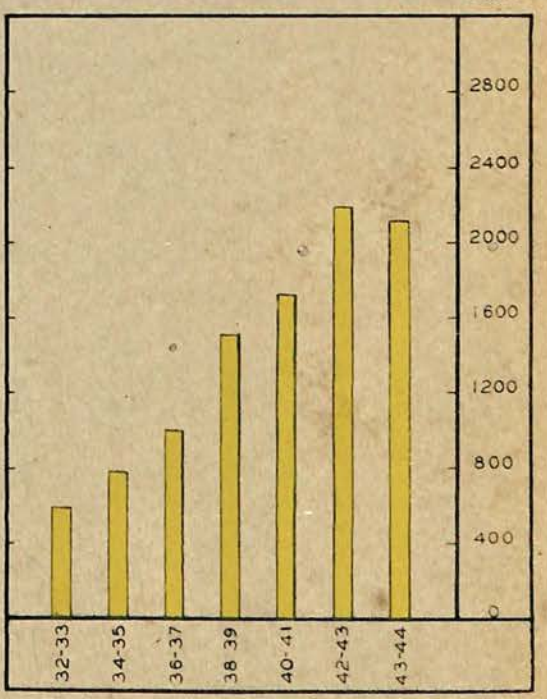


PLATE 15

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

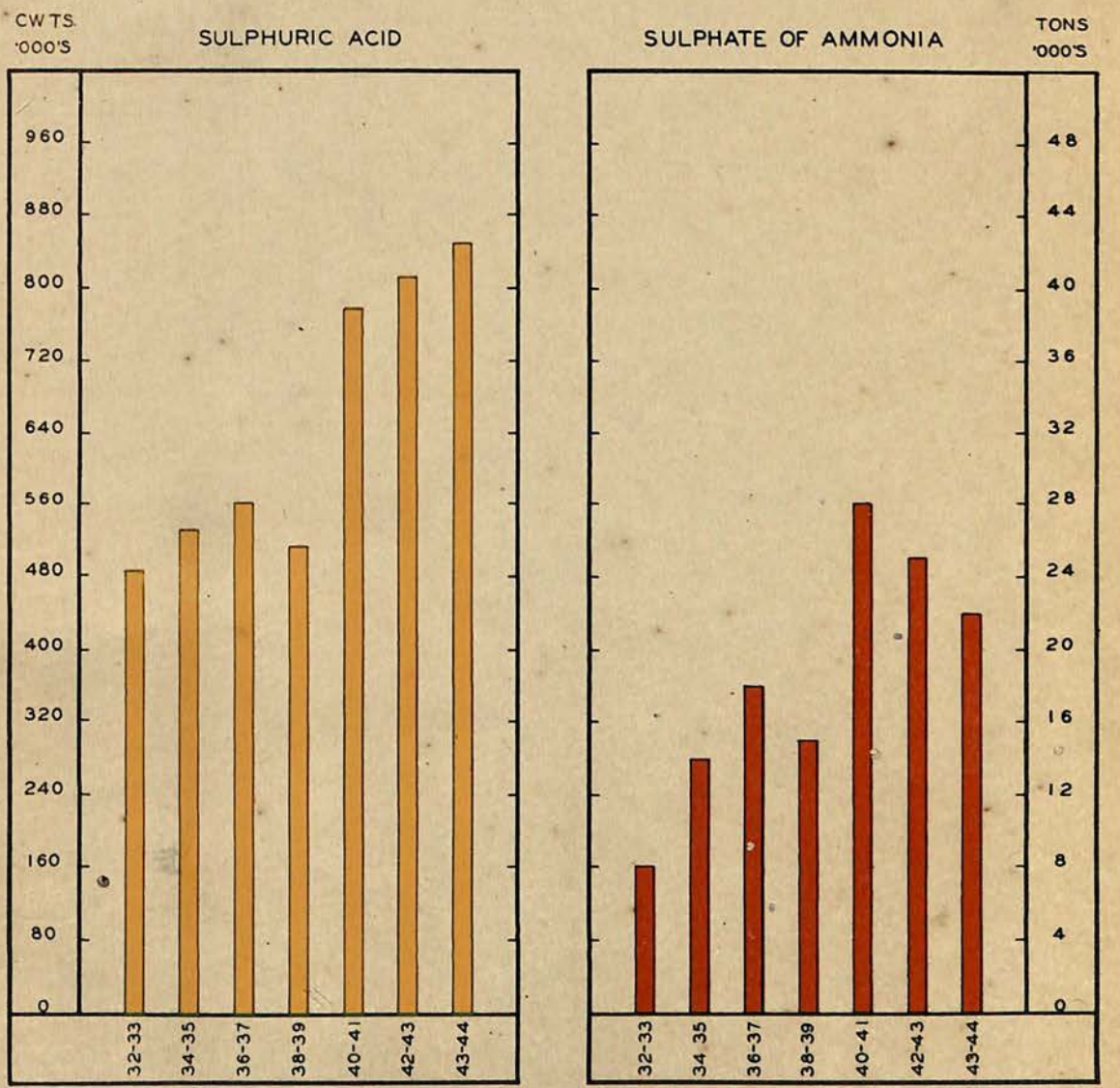
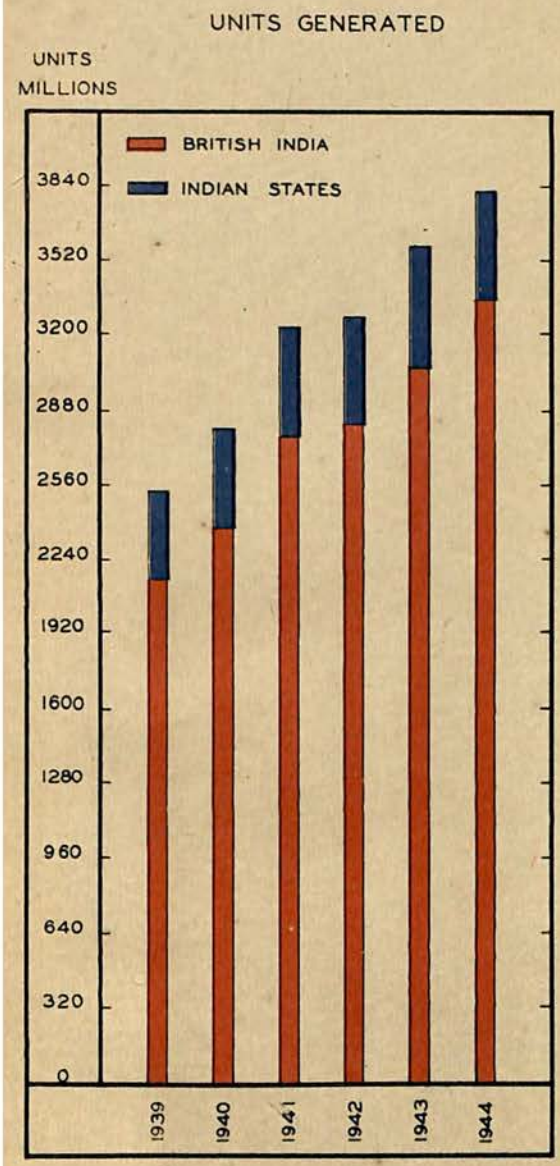


PLATE 16

POWER PRODUCTION



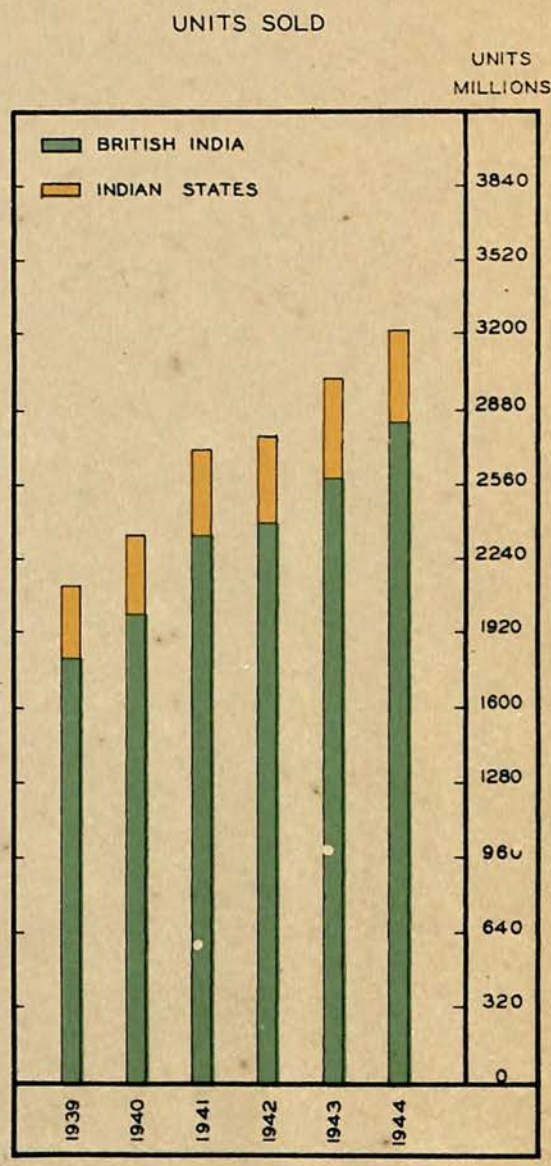


PLATE 17

BALANCE OF TRADE

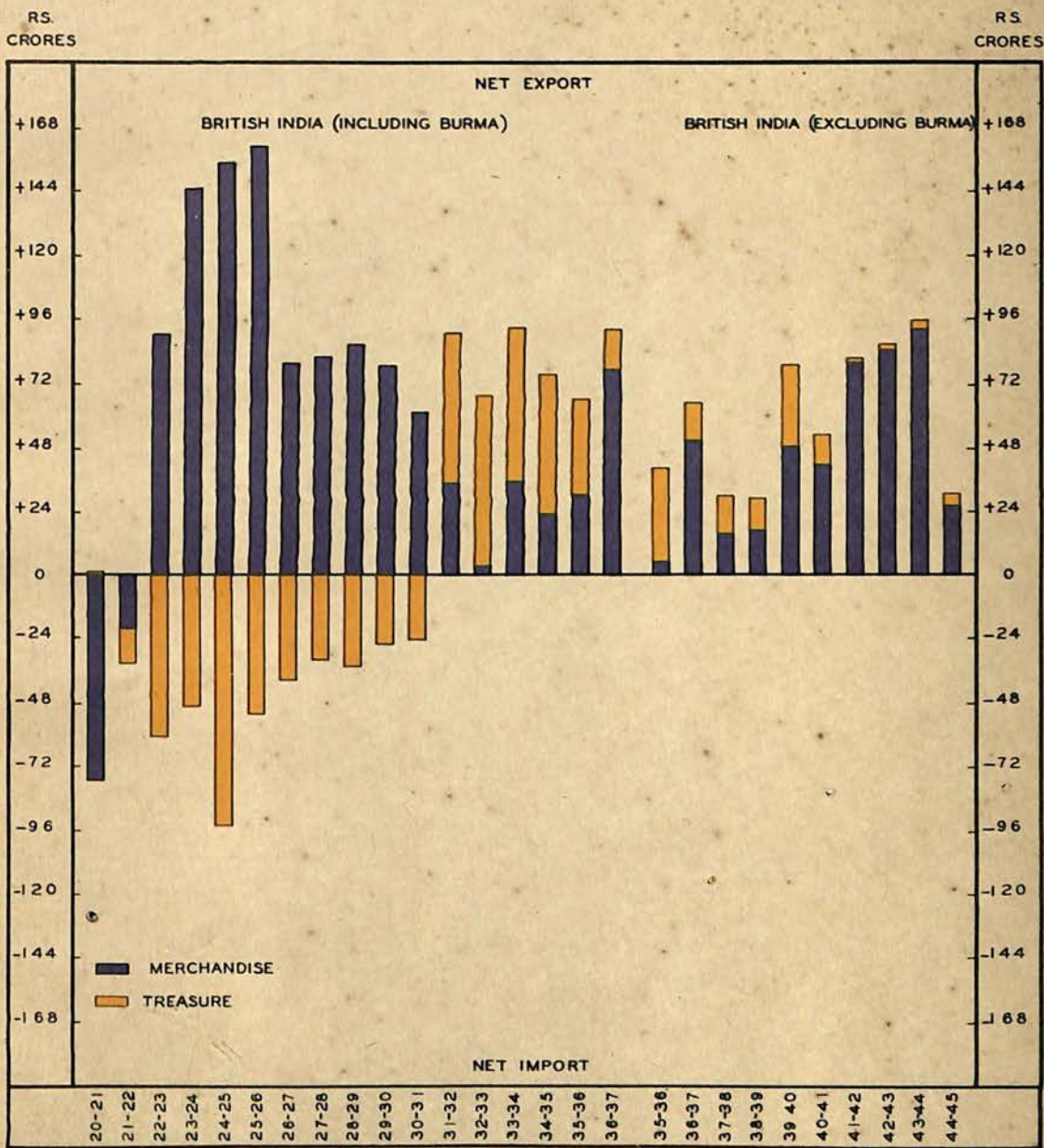


PLATE 18

DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

PERCENTAGE SHARE

IMPORT

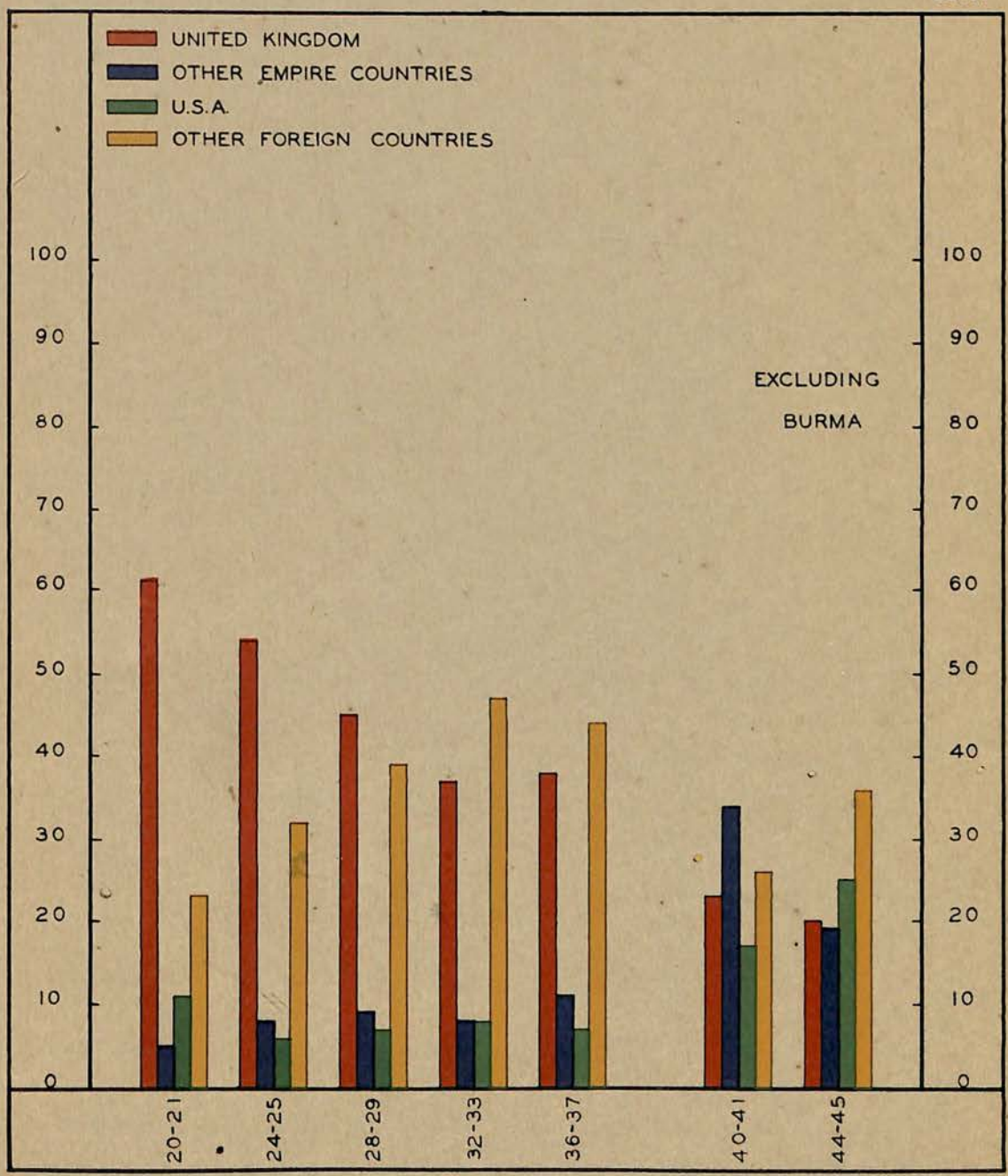


PLATE 19

DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

PERCENTAGE SHARE

EXPORT

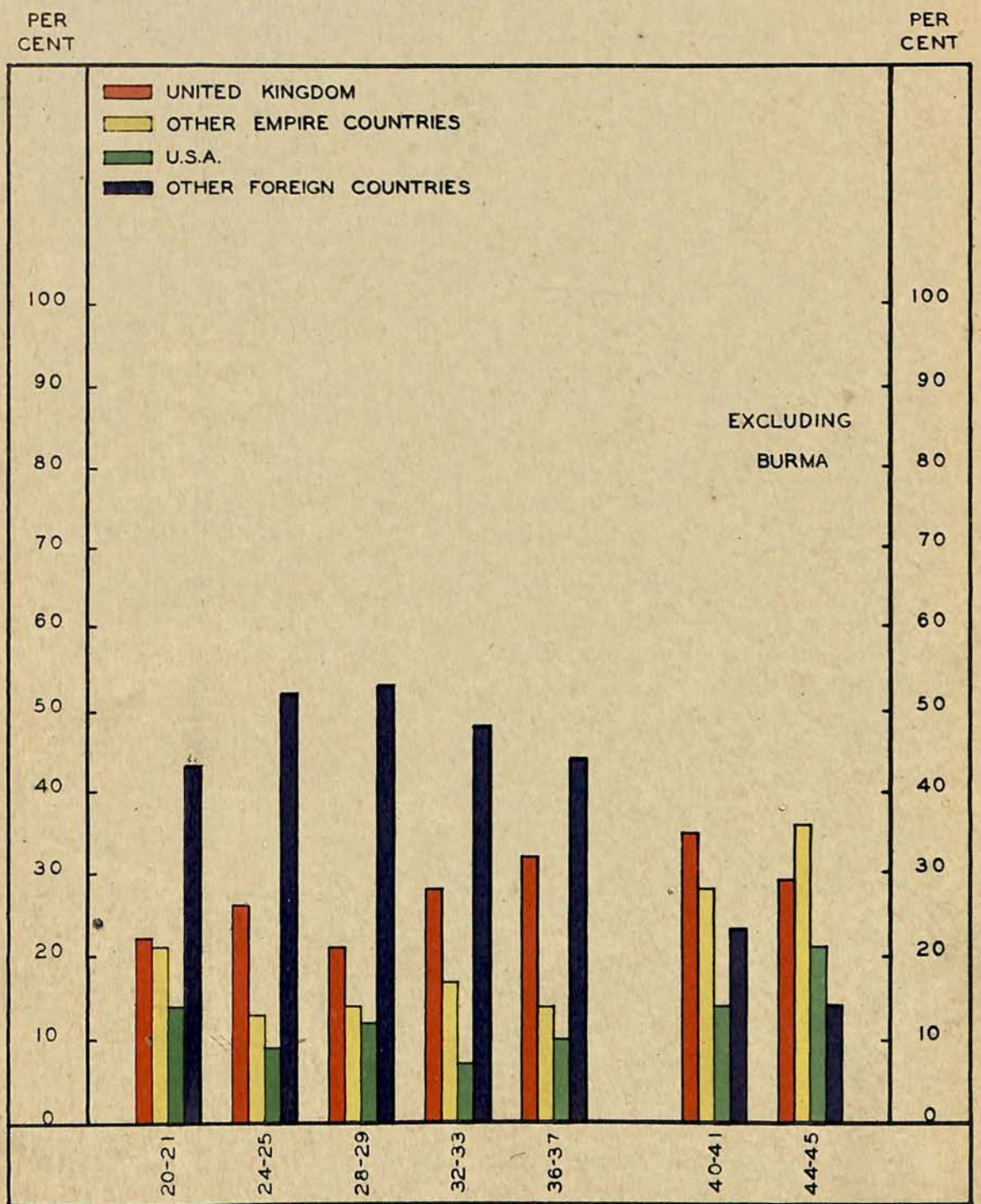


PLATE 20

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

IMPORTS

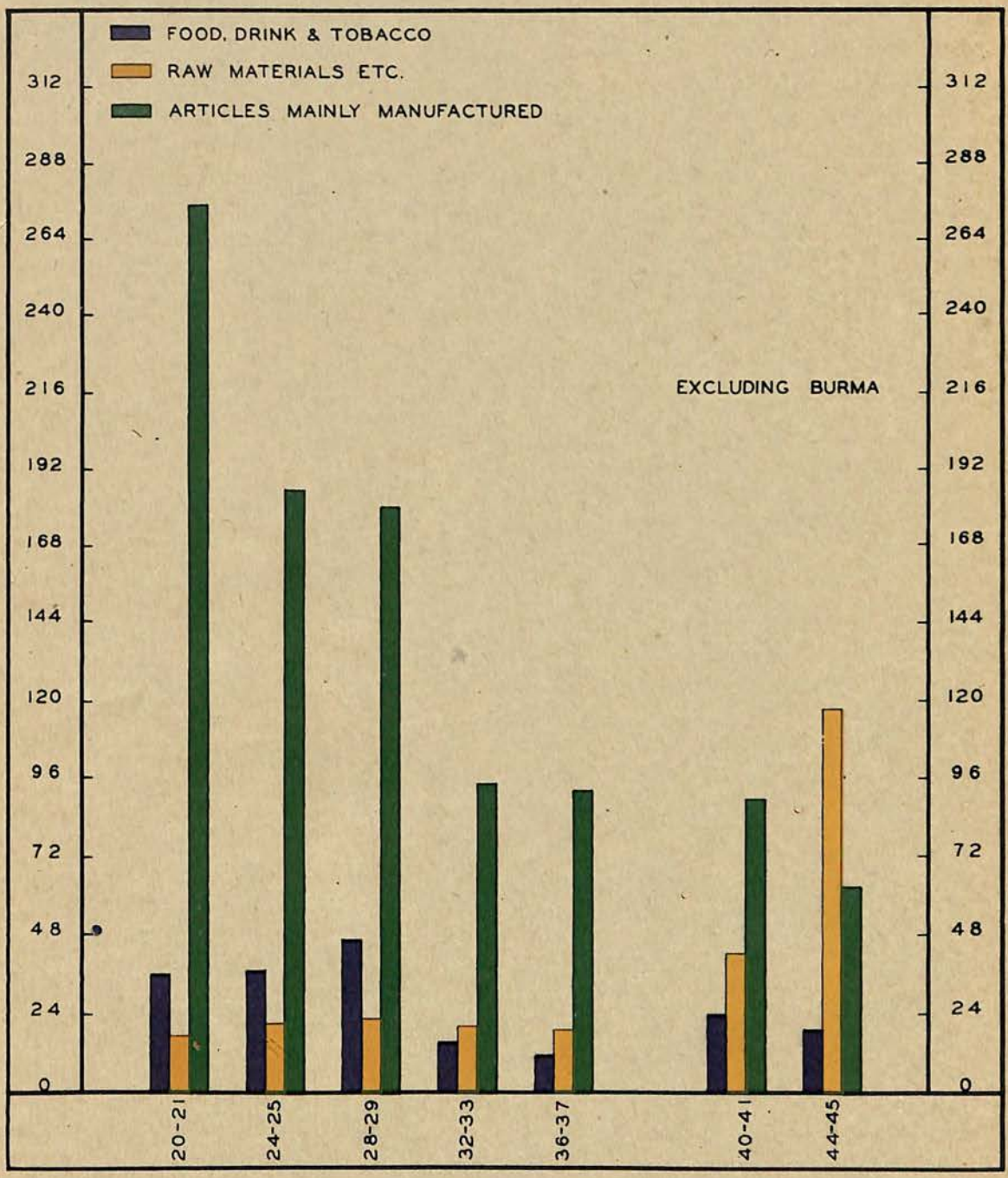


PLATE 21

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

EXPORTS

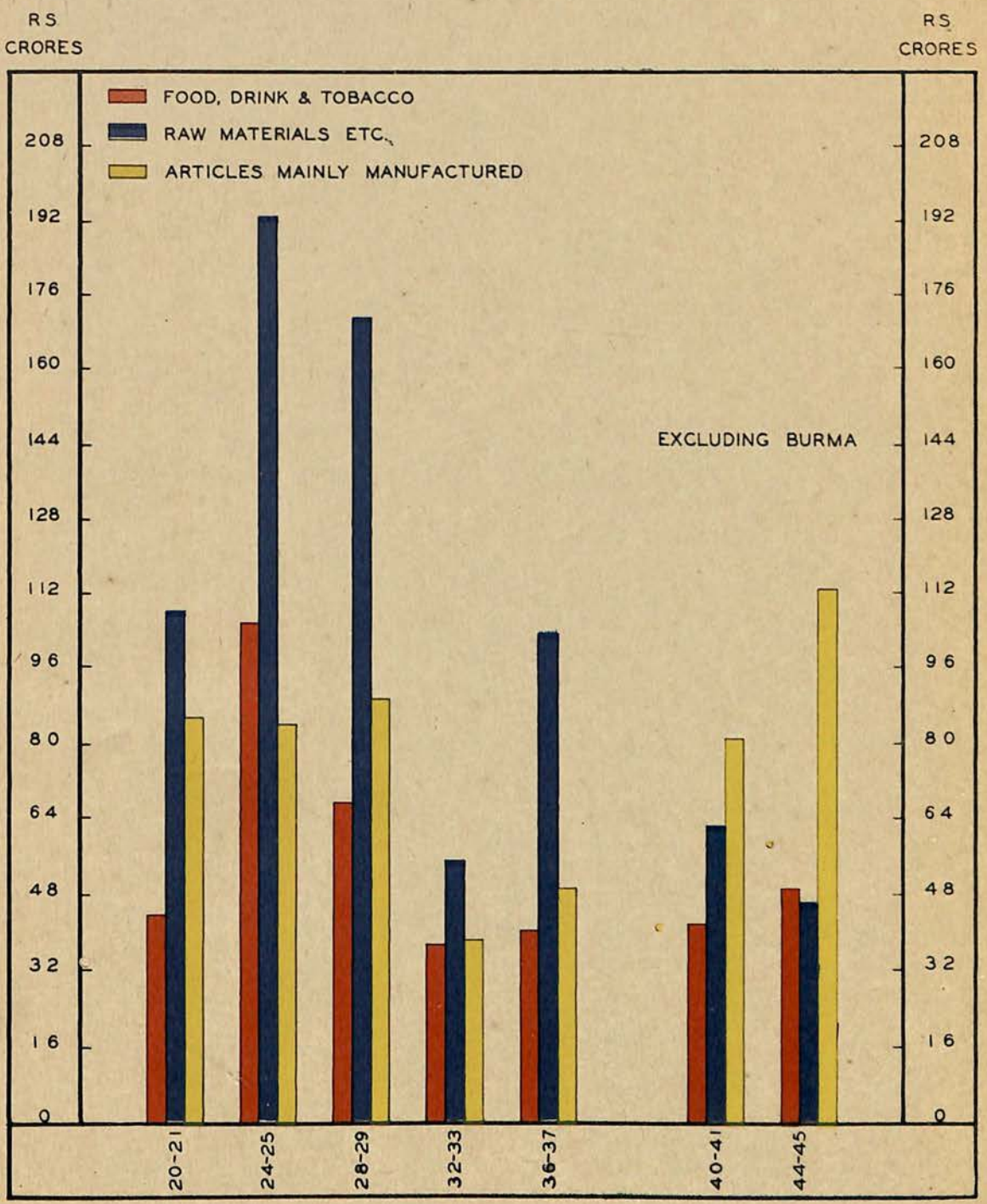


PLATE 22

COASTING TRADE

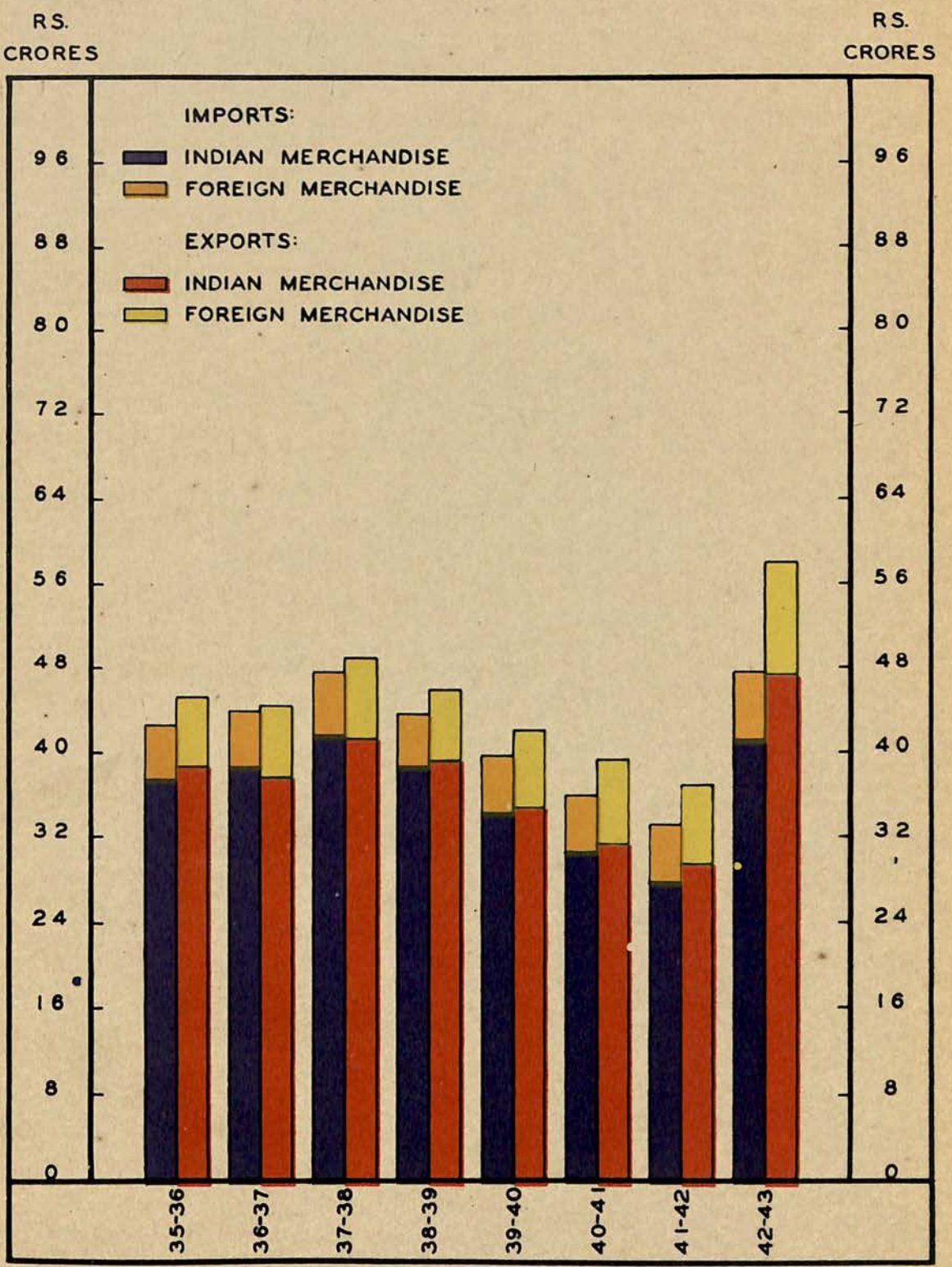
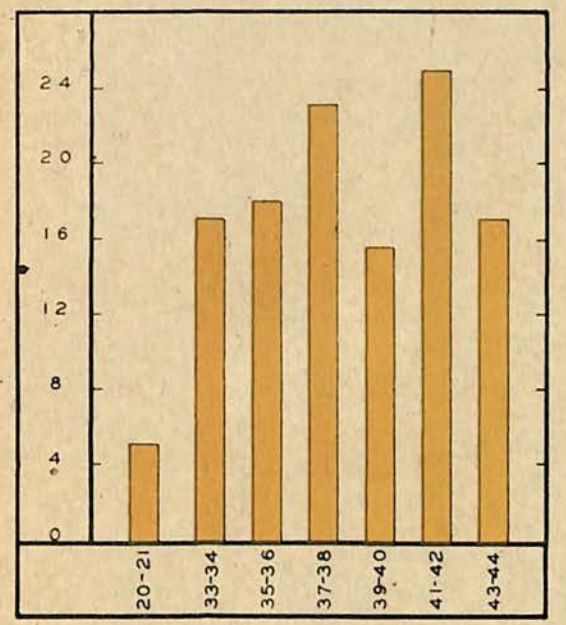


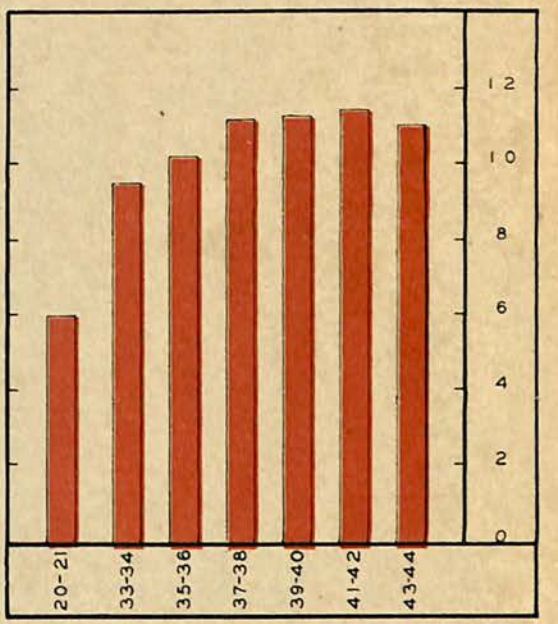
PLATE 23

INLAND TRADE

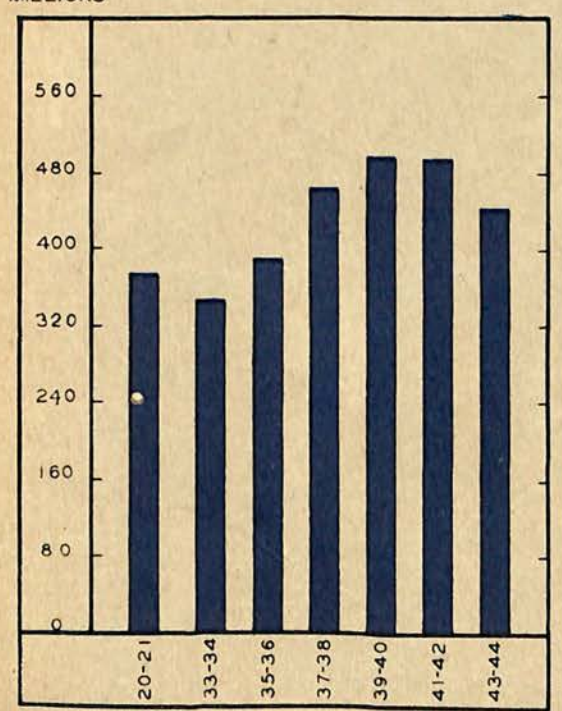
SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES)



COTTON PIECE-GOODS



COAL AND COKE



WHEAT

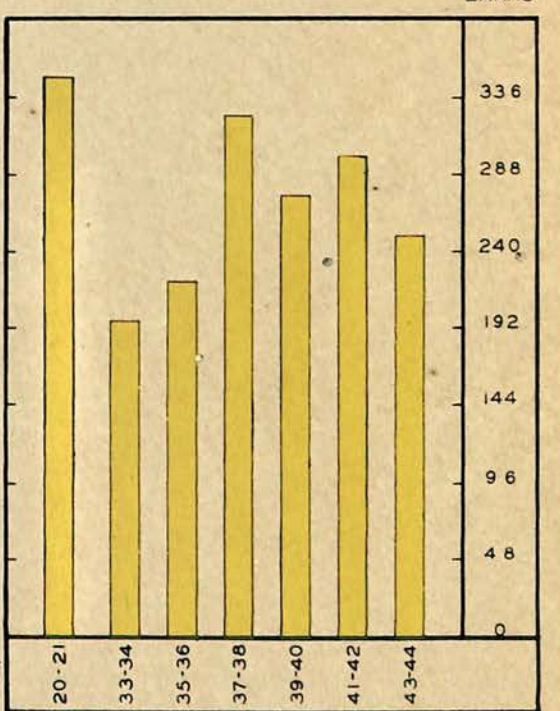
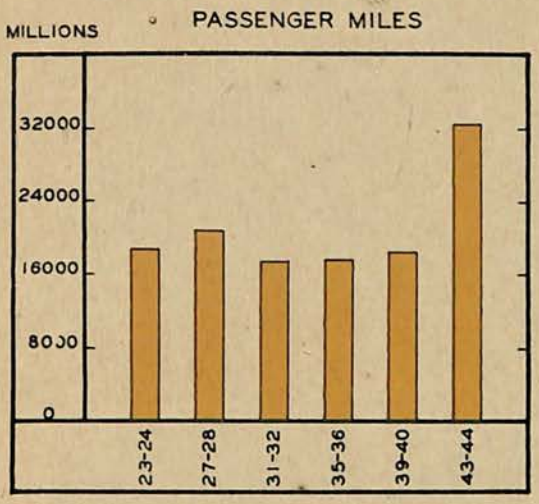


PLATE 24

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS



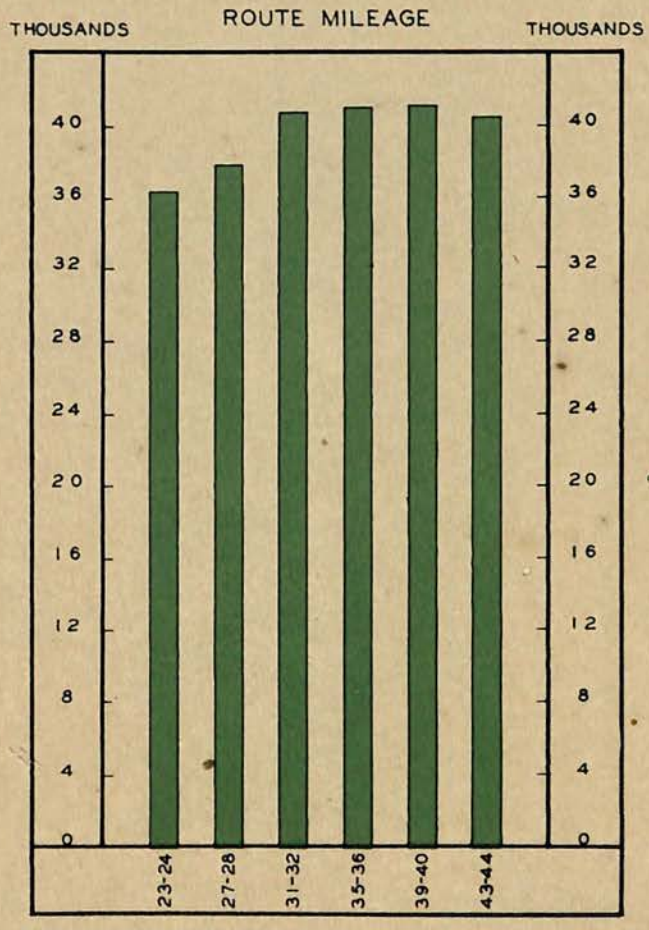
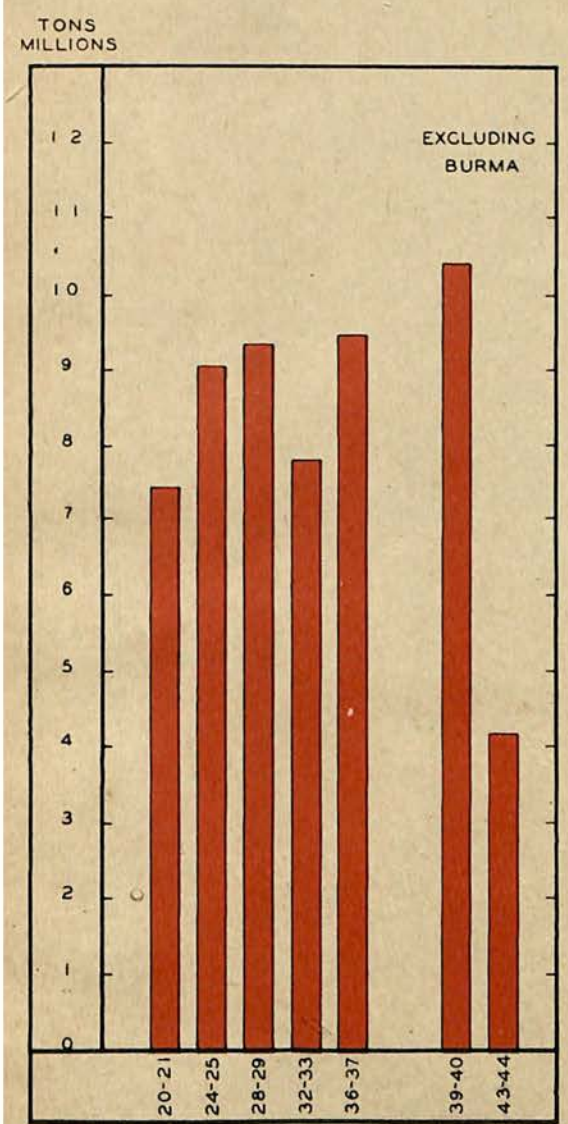


PLATE 25

SHIPPING

TONNAGE CLEARED

FOREIGN TRADE



COASTING TRADE

(EXCLUDING BURMA)

PLATE 26

PROGRESS OF CIVIL AVIATION

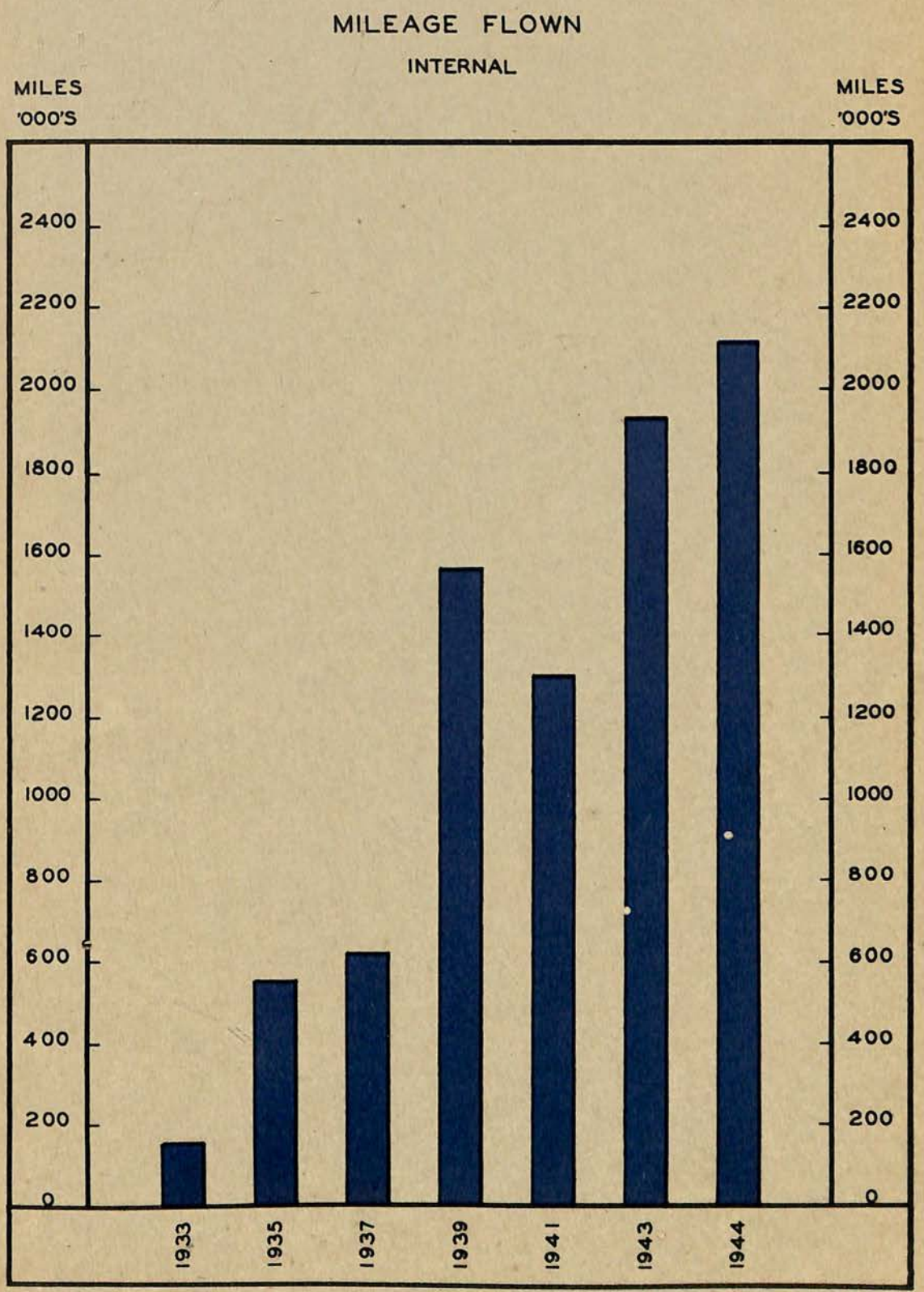


PLATE 27

PROGRESS OF BROADCASTING

LICENCES IN FORCE

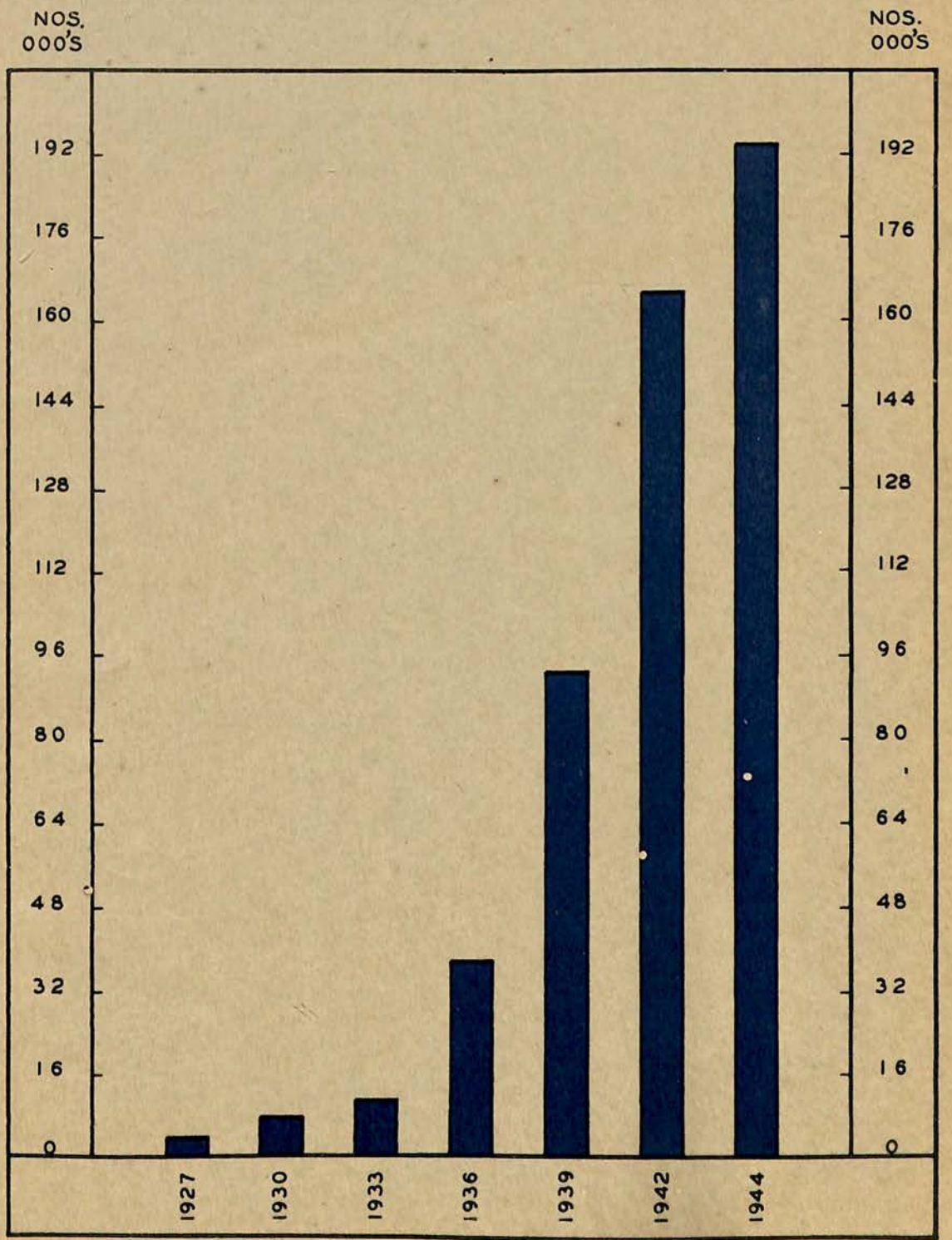


PLATE 28

GROWTH OF BANKING HABIT

(PRIVATE DEPOSITS)

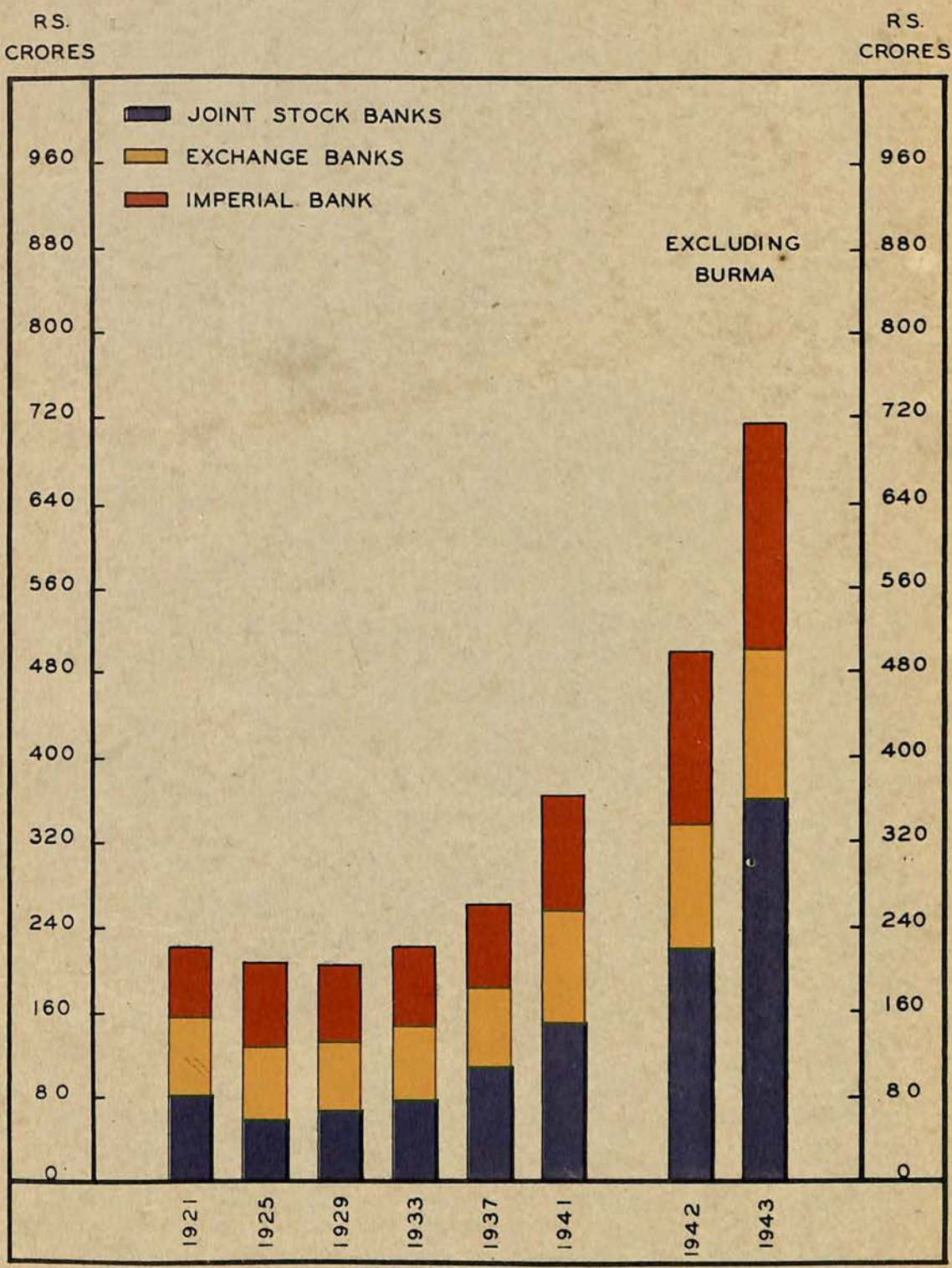


PLATE 29

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS

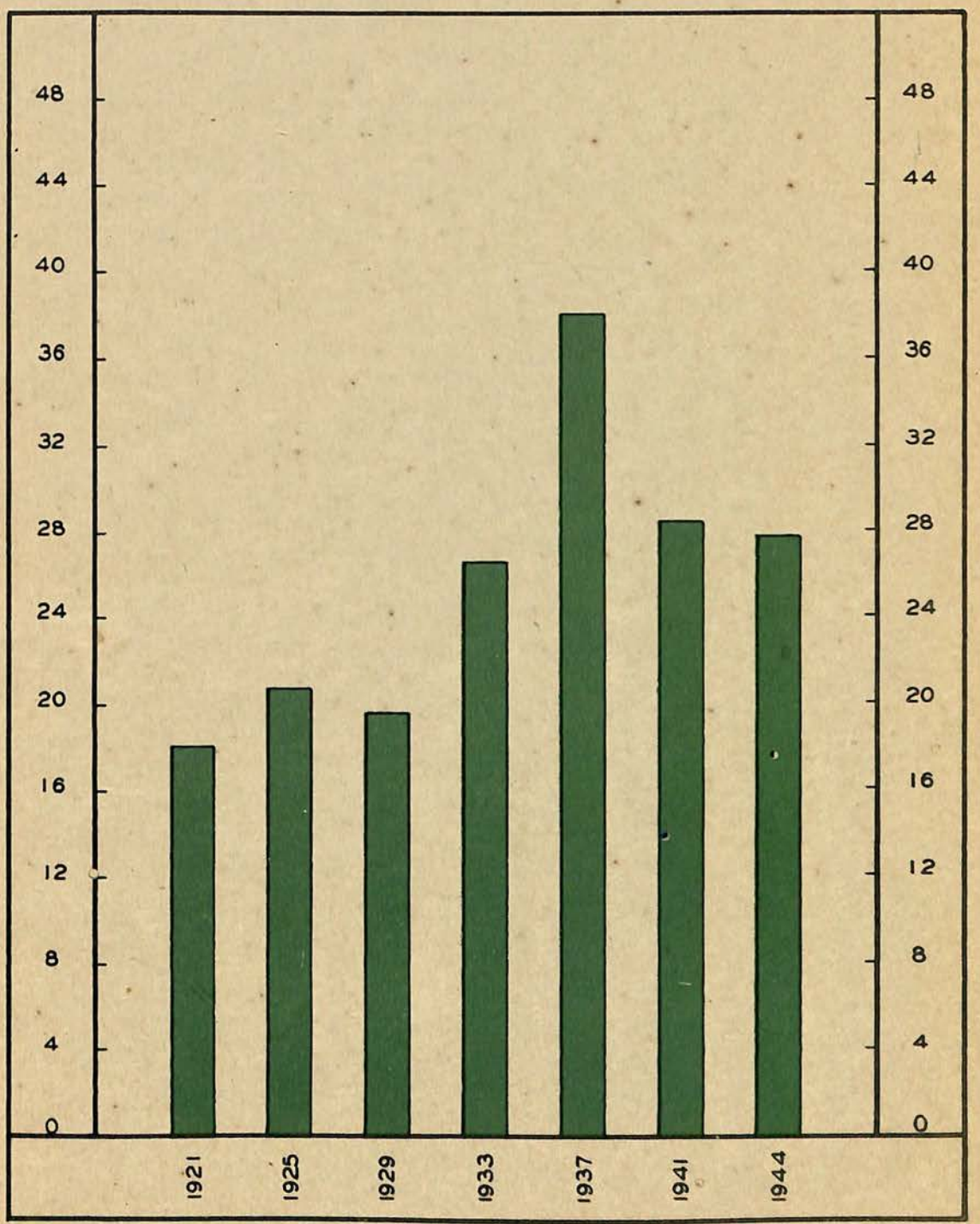


PLATE 30

GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME

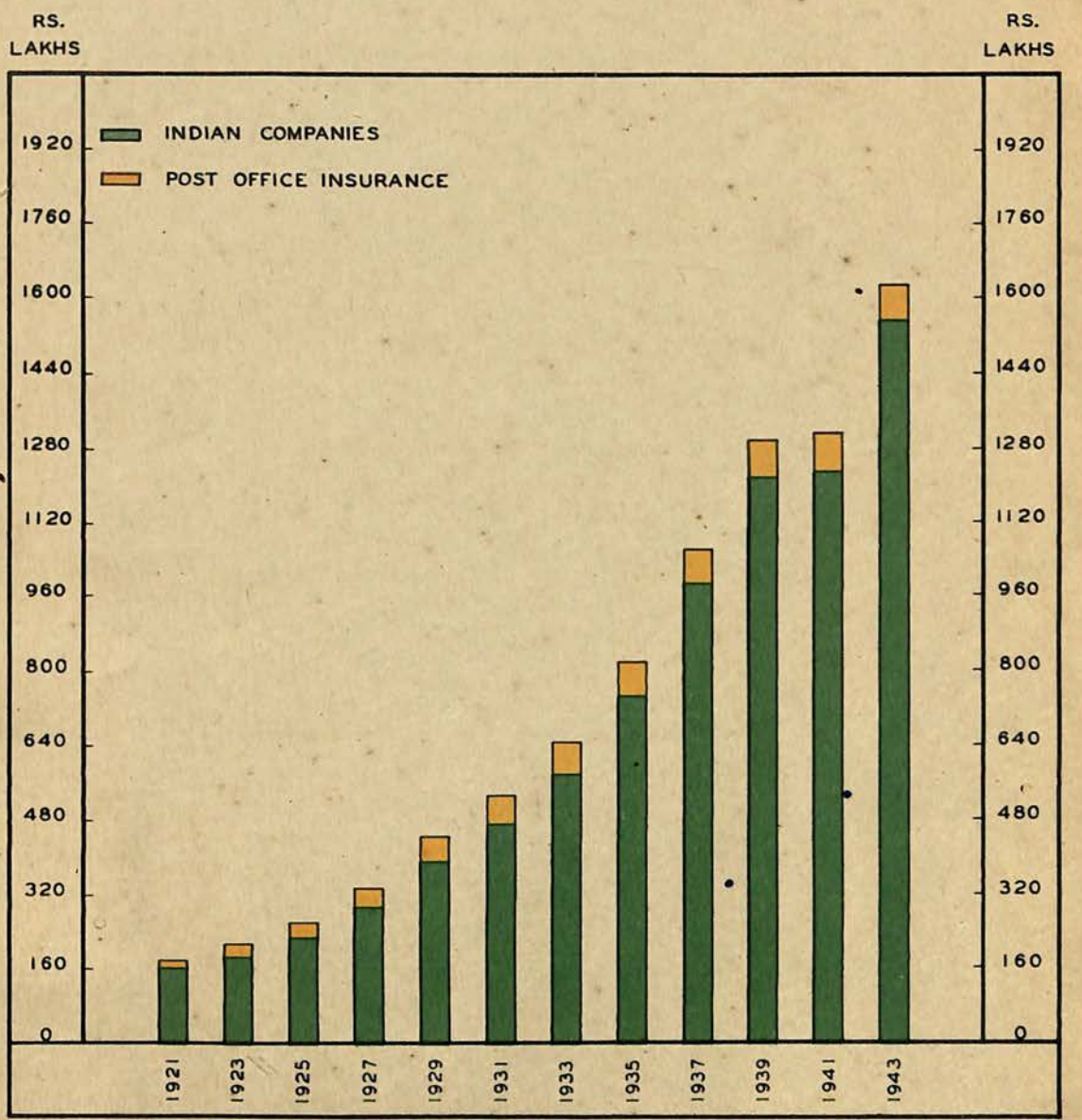


PLATE 31

GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE

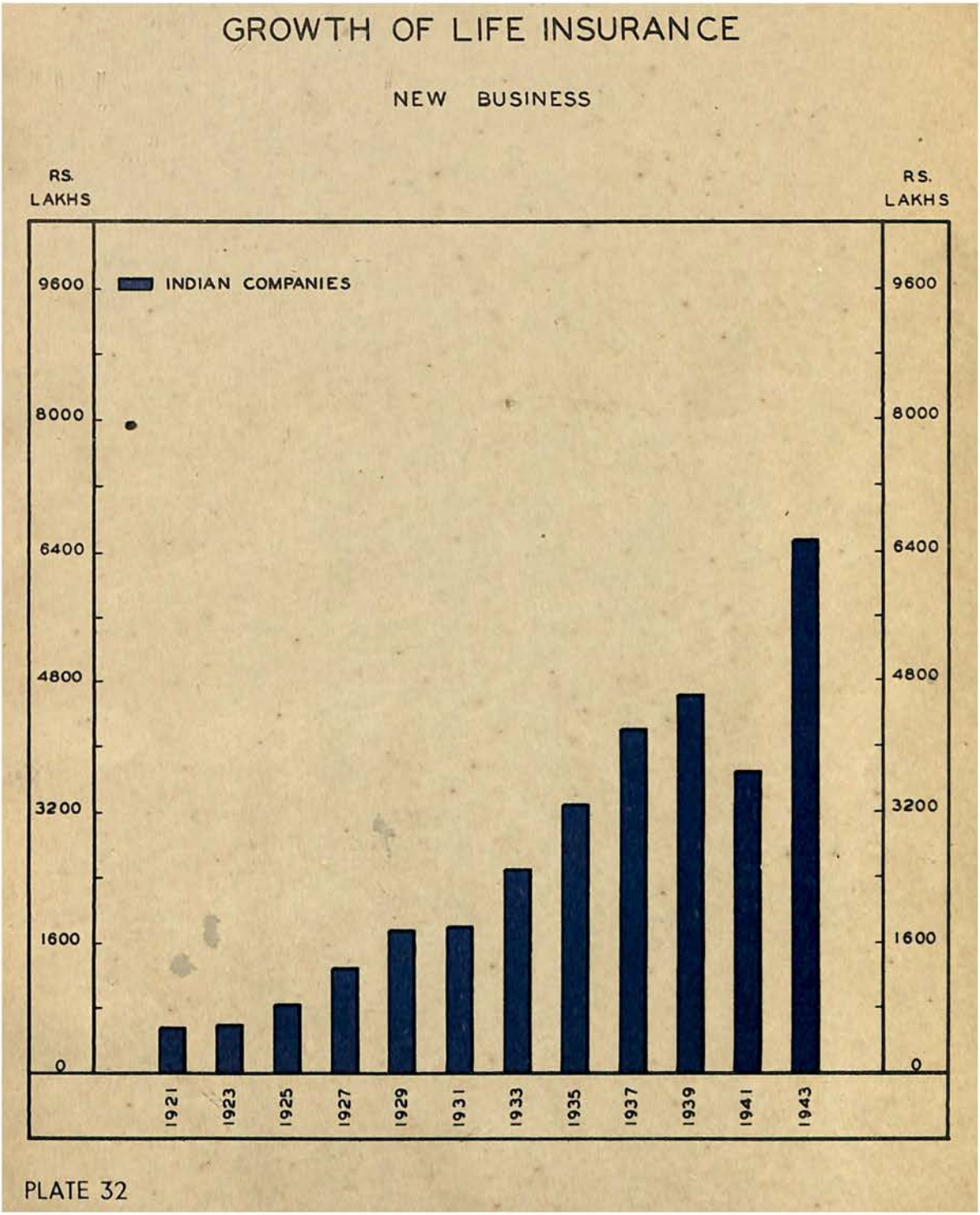


PLATE 32

JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE

PAID-UP CAPITAL

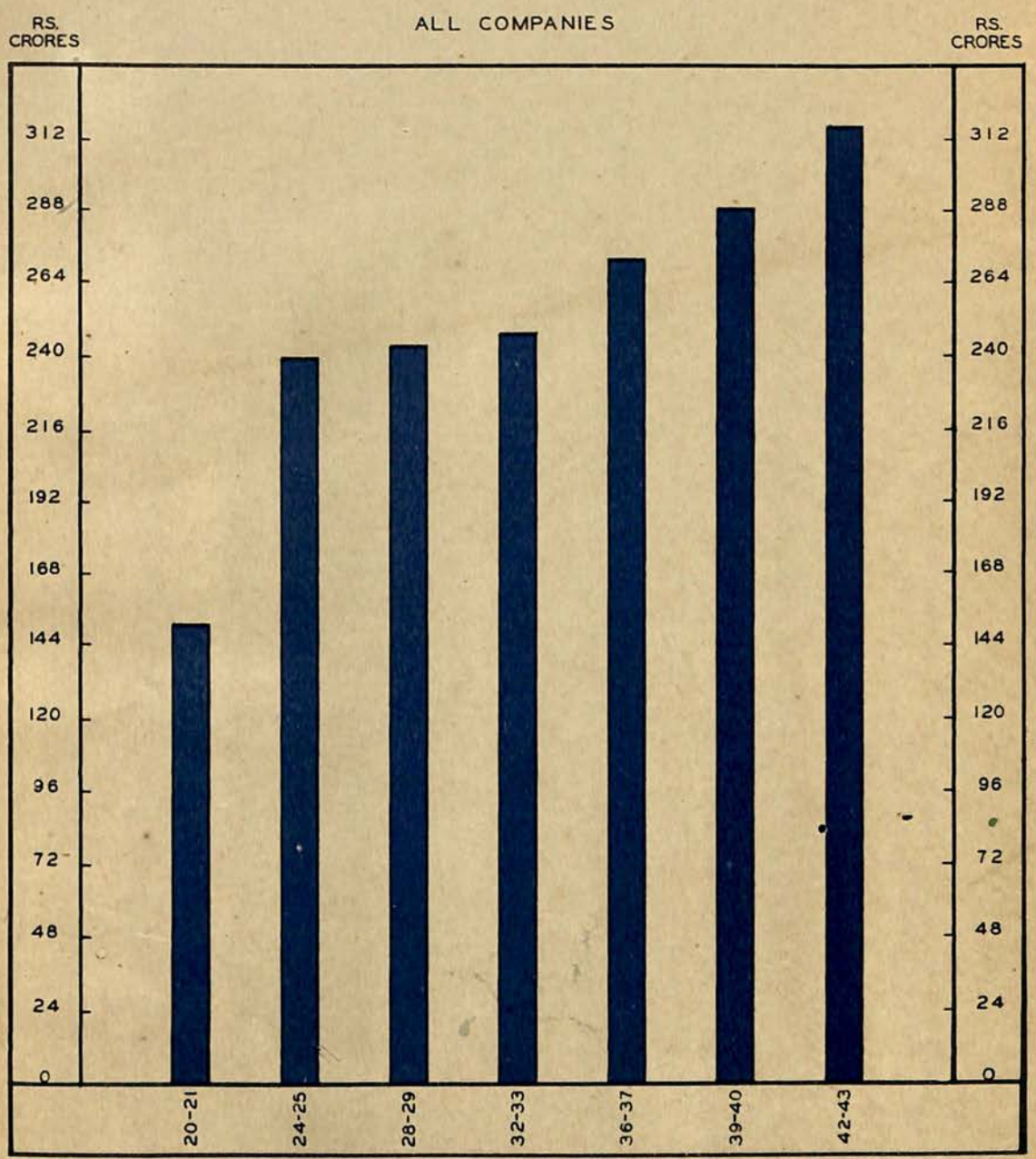
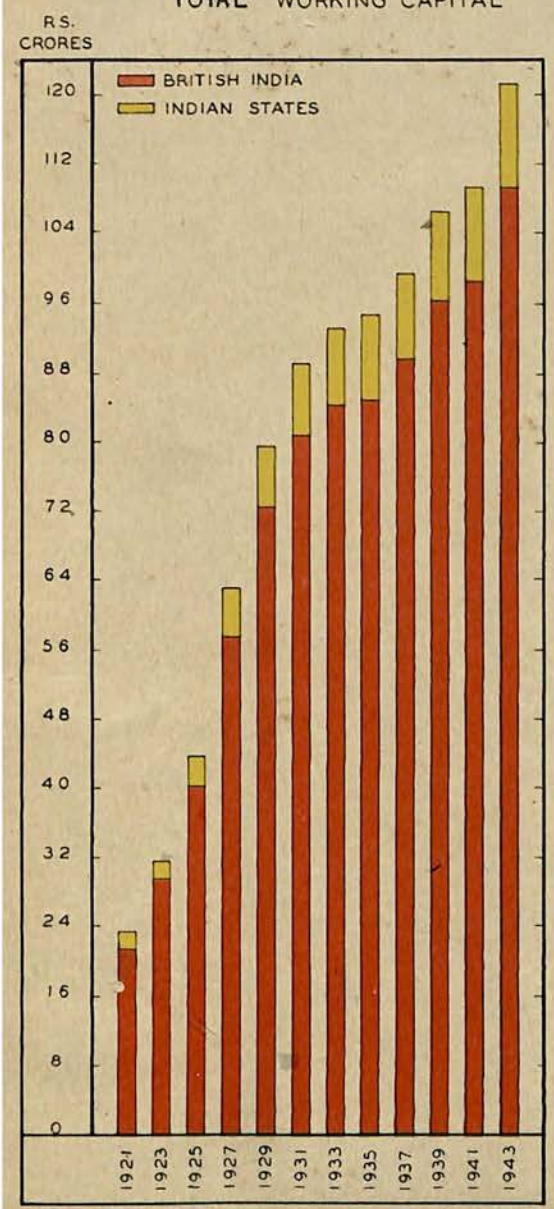


PLATE 33

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION



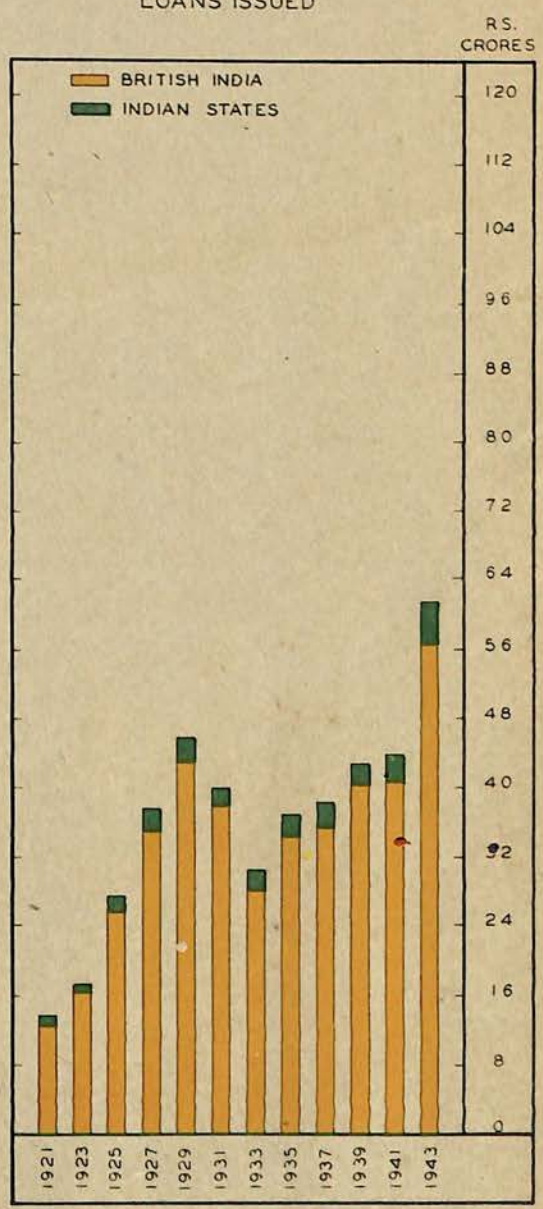


PLATE 34

PLATE 35

PUBLIC FINANCE

CENTRAL

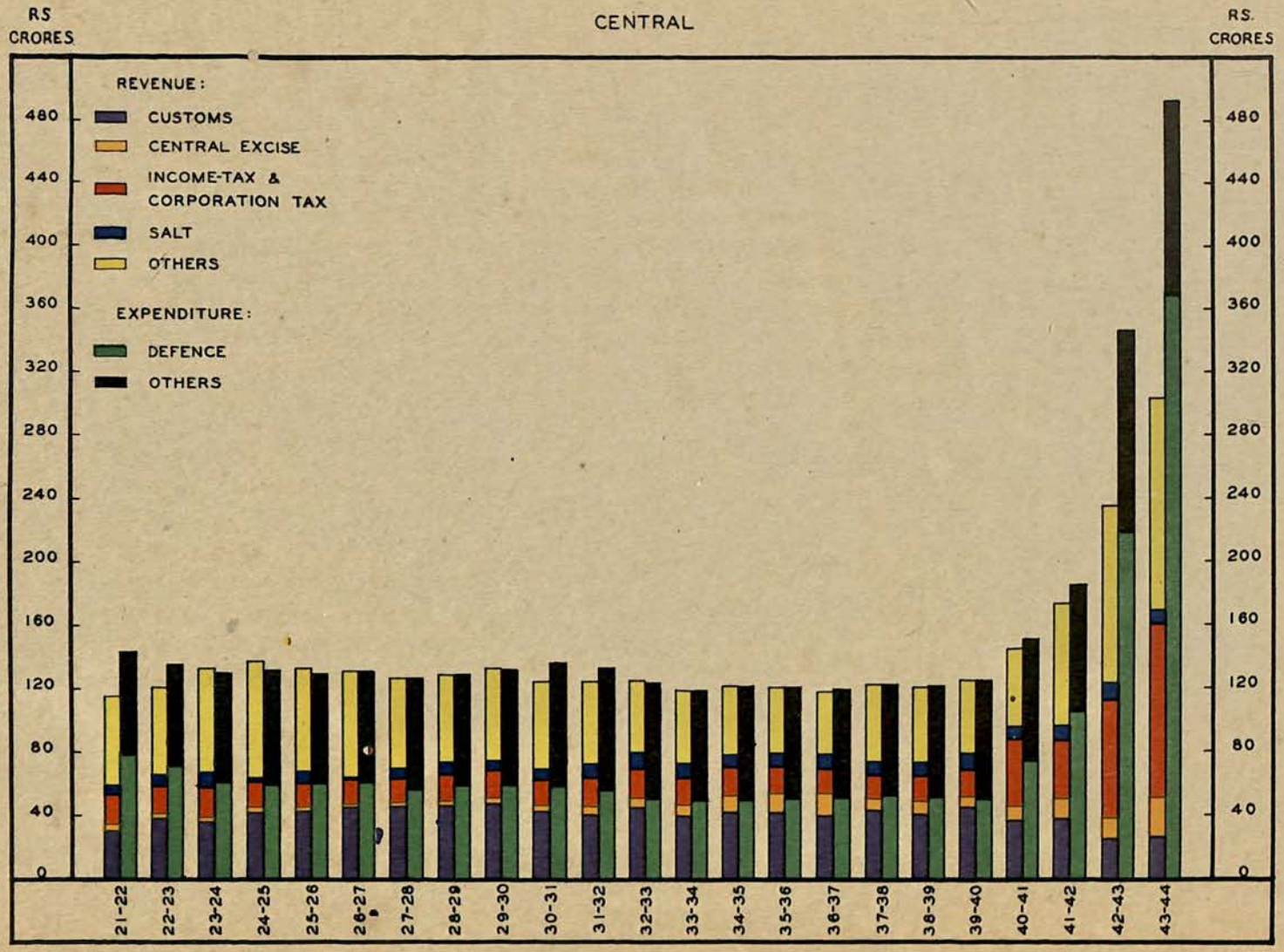


PLATE 36

PUBLIC FINANCE

PROVINCIAL

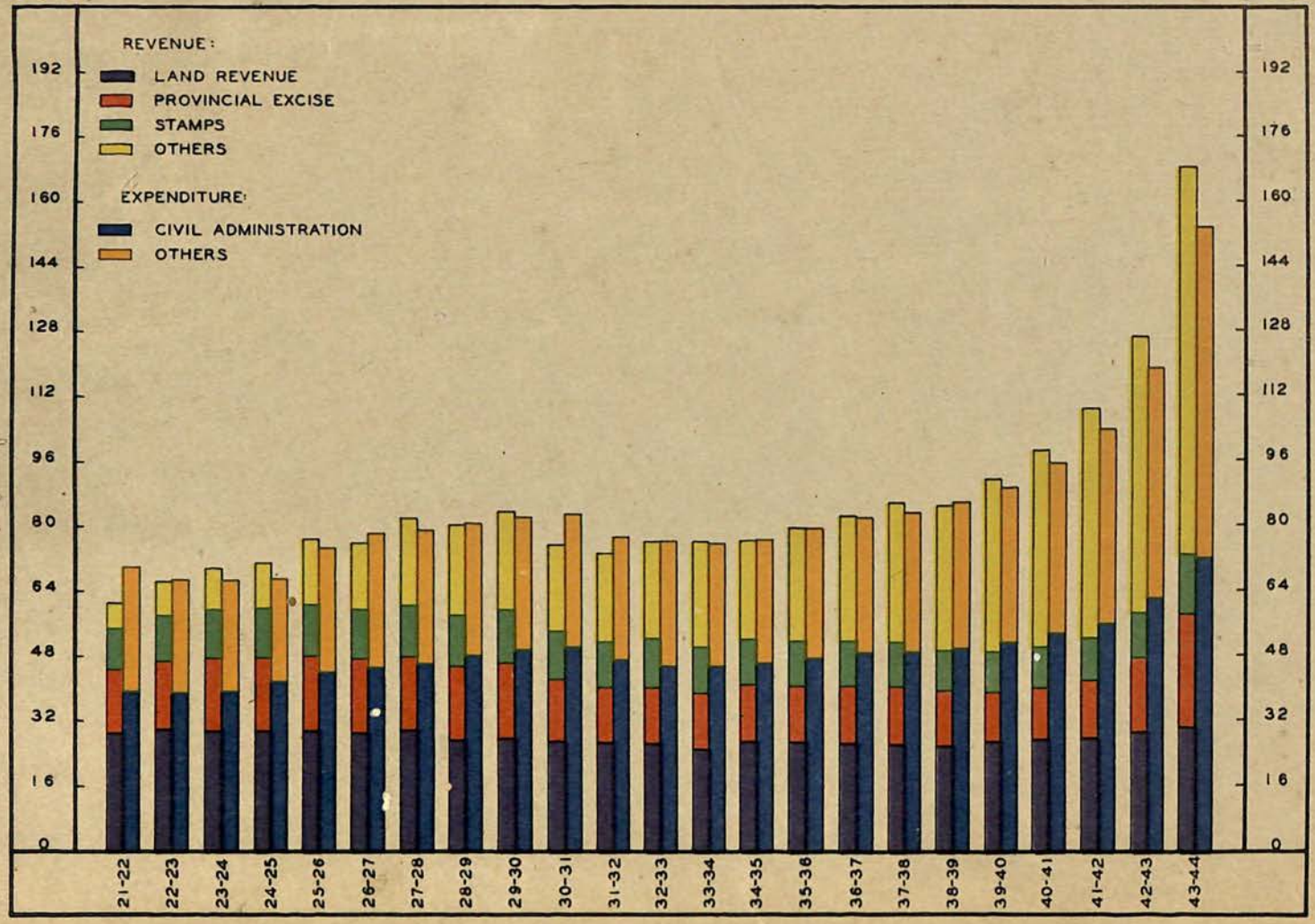
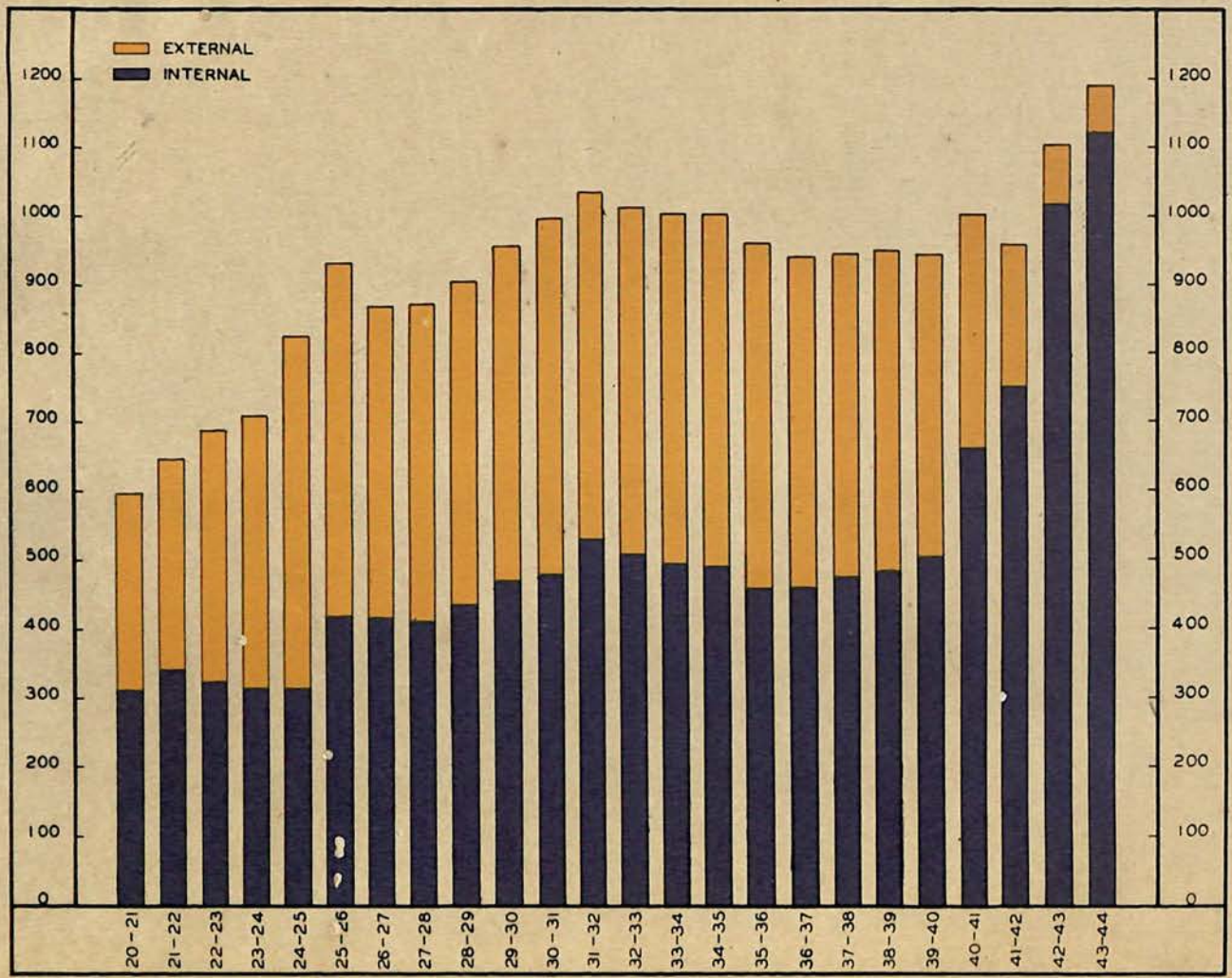


PLATE 37

PUBLIC DEBT

CENTRAL GOVT.



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